



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 29, 2011

MR. TREVOR GRIFFEY

Subject: FILE NUMBER 105-SF-882

FOIPA No. 1169112- 000

Dear Mr. Griffey:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

Section 552a

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) 50 U.S.C. 403(i)(1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
50 U.S.C. 403(g)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

291 page(s) were reviewed and 246 page(s) are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☐ In accordance with standard FBI practice, this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

In response to your specific FOIA request submitted to winchester, VA, enclose dis a processed copy of the FBI San Francisco field office file 105-SF-882.

As a result of having completed consultation with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), excisions were made by the CIA pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, subsections (b)(1) and (b)(3), National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949. Enclosed is a copy of the CIA's explanation of exemptions. The CIA official responsible for the CIA's determination is Delores Nelson, Information and Privacy Coordinator. You have the right to appeal their decision by addressing your appeal to the CIA Information Review Committee, Washington, D.C. 20505. Should you decide to do this, please explain the basis of your appeal.

This material is being provided to you on CD Rom at no charge.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

Freedom of Information Act

Explanation of Exemptions

FOIA

(b)(1) Applies to material which is properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(b)(2) Applies to information which pertains solely to the internal rules and practices of the Agency.

(b)(3) Applies to the Director's statutory obligations to protect from disclosure intelligence sources and methods, as well as the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency, in accord with the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949, respectively.

(b)(4) Applies to information such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person on a privileged or confidential basis.

(b)(5) Applies to inter- and intra-agency memoranda which are advisory in nature.

(b)(6) Applies to information release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of other individuals.

(b)(7) Applies to investigatory records, release of which could (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of others, (D) disclose the identity of a confidential source, (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, or (F) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel.

Privacy Act

(b) Applies to information concerning other individuals which may not be released without their written consent.

(j)(1) Applies to polygraph records; documents or segregable portions of documents, release of which would disclose intelligence sources and methods, including names of certain Agency employees and organizational components; and documents or information provided by foreign governments.

(k)(1) Applies to information and material properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(k)(5) Applies to investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, or access to classified information, release of which would disclose a confidential source.

(k)(6) Testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-16-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

SAN FRAN 6 FROM WASH DC

26

9-04P

SAC

DEFERRED

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS, IS - PI.

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(S)

SUTEL SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

AND FOLLOW WITH REPORT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION

HOOVER

HOLD PLS

11/24

*not
old had
open 105-new
assign*

105-882-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Title) _____

(File No.) _____

(C)

Referral/Consult

1.

[redacted] rec'd
with serial #18. Filed 5-1-51. JM

(C)

2.

[redacted] Rec'd with serial #18. Filed 5-1-51. JM

Referral/Consult

3.

Five or
2 photos of Leovigildo Edouardo Caccam Patacsil. Received with serial 29.
Filed 8-6-51 rm.

(C)

4.

[redacted] Rec'd with serial 15. Filed 1/24/52 mg

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-30-2011

(3rd bracket per OGA
letter 9-6-11)

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11/10/70 CR

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1970	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

11/10/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-880-1A

CONFIDENTIAL

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-11-2011

(DERIVATIVE)

Date Received 6-1-51

From LOS ANGELES
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

(C)

Description: _____

_____ rec'd with serial #18.

File No. ~~XXXX~~ 105-882

Referral/Consult

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105-882-1A①

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC

DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)

DATE 08-11-2011

(DERIVATIVE)

Date Received 6-1-51

From LOS ANGELES

(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By _____

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()

(C)

No (X) Referral/Consult

Description: _____

File No. 105-882

Rec'd with serial #18.

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105-882-1A(2)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Date Received 7/17/51

From I&NS
(Name of contributor)
630 Sansome St., SF.
(Address of contributor)

By [REDACTED]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: 2 photos of LEOVIGILDO
EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL

File No. 105-882

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See 214.29

105-882-1A(3)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACAM
PATACSIL

born 11/15/11, Beuang,
La Union, Philippine
Islands.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

105-882-SA(3)

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-16-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

Date Received 1-9-52
From Washington Field
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By _____
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned Yes ()
No (☒)

(C) Description

File No. 105-882

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

See serial 45

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-882-1A(4)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO

10/31/50

2:40 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

DEFERRED

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, IS-PI. REURTEL
OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN FIFTY. NIAGARA DUPLICATOR CO. MADE
ASSIGNMENT TO SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF TRADE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
BOARD OF TRADE HAS TAKEN POSSESSION MAJORITY OF RECORDS NIAGARA
DUPLICATOR CO. REVIEW THESE RECORDS FAILS TO REFLECT INFORMATION
RE EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED REFERENCE TEL. INVESTIGATION DOES REFLECT
EQUIPMENT WITH SERIAL NUMBERS AS REFLECTED REFERENCE TEL, WAS MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD DURING NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. NIAGARA DUPLICATOR CO. MAINTAINS
ADDITIONAL RECORDS NOT CALLED FOR BY BOARD OF TRADE. THESE RECORDS
BEING LOCATED AND CHECKED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED RESULTS BY TEL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

KIMBALL

RML/ig
105-882

Searched _____
Serialized 96
Indexed _____
Filed 96

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent 6:15 PM

Per HWP

105-76-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO

11/2/50

5:55 P.M.

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

DIRECTOR, FBI

DEFERRED

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, IS DASH PI. REMYTEL
OCTOBER THIRTYONE, LAST. RECORDS NIAGARA DUPLICATOR COMPANY REFLECT
NIAGARA DUPLICATOR AF DASH FOUR, NR ONE SIX THREE EIGHT TWO AND NIAGARA
CABINET MU DASH FOUR, NR ONE SIX EIGHT ONE FOUR SOLD DECEMBER, NINETEEN
THIRTYEIGHT TO A. CARLISLE AND COMPANY, SIX FOUR FIVE HARRISON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. [REDACTED]

ADVISES INSTANT EQUIPMENT SOLD TO MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTYNINE COMMERICAL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY TWENTYFOUR,

NINETEEN THIRTYNINE. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE SUBSEQUENT SALES THIS
EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE. THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE ^{California} SENATE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE
ON UN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, ^{Senator} JACK B. TENNEY, ^{CHAIRMAN} SECRETARY,

PAGE TWO ONE TWO, STATES QUOTE THE COMMITTEE HAS FOUND THE FOLLOWING CIO
UNIONS TO BE SO THOROUGHLY ENTRENCHED WITH COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP AS TO BE
DOMINATED BY THE STALINITES IN AMERICA: UNQUOTE. THE MARINE COOKS AND
STEWARDS ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST IS LISTED AMONG THOSE UNIONS
REFERRED TO BY THE COMMITTEE. REPORT FOLLOWS.

KIMBALL

RML/lcm
105-882

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

7:40 PM

Per

HWP

105-882-3

~~SECRET~~

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT
SAN FRANCISCO

FILE NO. 105-882

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 17 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30,31;11/1, 2/50	REPORT MADE BY RALPH M. LINDSEY pjc
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records, Niagara Duplicator Company, reflect Niagara duplicator, serial No. AF-4, 16382, and Niagara cabinet, serial No. MU-4, 16814, sold December 1938 to A. Carlisle & Company, San Francisco. Records A. Carlisle & Company reflect instant equipment sold to Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, 89 Commercial Street, San Francisco, January 24, 1939. No additional information regarding subsequent sales of equipment available. Fourth Report, California Senate Fact-Finding Committee, page 212, lists CIO unions which are Communist controlled. Among these unions is listed the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast.

- C -

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: At San Francisco, California

San Francisco T-1.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 6 COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau ③ San Francisco	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 09-16-2011 (per OGA letter 9-6-11)	ES
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PROPERTY OF FBI.—This ~~confidential~~ report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

16-61300-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

105-882-4

~~SECRET~~

SF 105-882

[redacted]
[redacted] searched the records of his company and advised that the aforementioned equipment was sold to the A. Carlisle & Company, 645 Harrison Street, San Francisco, December 1938. [redacted] stated that the records of his company contained no additional information concerning this equipment.

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[redacted]
advised that the records of his company reflect that the aforementioned equipment was sold to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, 89 Commercial Street, San Francisco, on January 24, 1939. [redacted] stated that no further information concerning this equipment was contained in the records of the A. Carlisle & Company.

The Fourth Report of the California Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, Senator JACK B. TENNEY, Chairman, on page 212 states, "The Committee has found the following CIO unions to be so thoroughly entrenched with Communist leadership as to be dominated by the Stalinists in America." The Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast is listed among those unions referred to by the Committee.

San Francisco T-1 further advised [redacted]

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Sources of information available to the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have failed to identify [redacted]

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[redacted] Marine Division, United States Customs Service, San Francisco, advised that a person could claim an item such as a duplicator machine as personal property and take such an item from the United States without declaring it with the Customs Service. He further stated that, in the event a person desired to take such equipment from the United States without declaring same as personal property, an export license must be obtained through the Customs Office, but that it would be impossible to trace such export license unless the name and sailing date of the ship on which the particular item was transported were known.

- C L O S E D -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SF 105-882

(S)

SOURCE PAGE

San Francisco T-1 [redacted] which information was reflected
in Bureau teletype to San Francisco dated 10/26/48.

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REFERENCE: Butel to San Francisco dated 10/26/50
San Francisco teletypes to Bureau dated 10/31/50 and 11/2/50

~~SECRET~~

The Bureau reiterates that all offices, particularly those having large concentrations of Chinese, must intensify their coverage of Chinese Communist activities and must develop additional confidential informants and sources of information among Chinese. The Bureau must be kept currently informed of all information regarding Communist activity so that prompt and decisive action against sabotage, espionage and related activity can be taken in the event of open hostilities with Communist China.

The necessity for giving these matters preferred and continuous attention at this time cannot be too strongly emphasized.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

(B) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; INTERNAL SECURITY - PI --

The Bureau has been informed that in a recent series of raids on suspected Communist headquarters in Manila, Philippine Islands, on October 7, and 18, 1950, operational plans were found indicating that the Hukbalahaps planned to conduct widespread, coordinated offensive operations, including attacks in the Manila area, on November 7, 1950, and thereafter.

The Hukbalahaps are described by another intelligence agency as the Army of Philippine Communism, led by avowed Communists who follow the policies and seek to further the objectives of World Communism. The Hukbalahaps (Hukbong Mapagpalaya Ng Bayan), sometimes referred to as the Peoples Liberation Army, is a guerrilla group originally formed by leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines who went into hiding to escape capture by the Japanese. They are believed to be directed by Luis M. Taruc, [redacted] and [redacted].

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It is imperative that you be on the alert promptly to refer any information to the Bureau which reflects revolutionary activity on the part of Communists or other individuals who may be sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement. The informant coverage in every field office should be immediately reviewed in this regard and appropriate sources should be developed in order that the Bureau will be promptly advised of any possible Philippine insurrectional activity in the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii or Alaska.

Information forwarded to the Bureau in this regard should be submitted in report form suitable for dissemination and should bear the title of "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - PI."

The Bureau should be advised of your recommendations as to the possible inclusion of individuals in this connection who should be considered as security index subjects.

(C) PERJURY -- There has recently been noted a decided trend toward flagrant disregard of the truth on the part of subjects, suspects, and witnesses in Bureau cases. At this time it is felt that the Bureau should take some affirmative action to curtail this undesirable practice. Upon receipt of an indication in a criminal case that a subject, suspect, or witness is being uncooperative, recalcitrant, or reluctant, the appropriate United States Attorney should be contacted and requested to bring the individual before a grand jury. Such a course of action should materially assist in solving some of our cases and

11-16-50
BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 63
Series 1950

- 2 -

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1950	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

-5- [initials]

DIRECTOR, FBI

October 3, 1950

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS

ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

ESPIONAGE - R

The Bureau by memorandum dated September 19, 1950,
entitled Unknown Subjects, Espionage Operations in Hawaii,
Espionage - R advised this office that one [redacted]

[redacted], had
called the Bureau on September 18, 1950, and stated that he
desired to see a Bureau Agent relative to some information
which he had regarding espionage activities in Hawaii. In
accordance with the memorandum from the Bureau mentioned above
[redacted] was interviewed on September 20, 1950,
and September 23, 1950, at which time he gave the following
information:

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b7D

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[redacted] said the committee consisted
of such persons as [redacted]

Commissioner PAUL V. McNUTT, FRANCIS B. SAYRE, and others having

WOC:vmm
65-5609
cc: New York (info)
Boston (info)

105-942-1

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 5 1950	

✓ ASADg

5-882-6

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WFO 65-5609

[] stated that from his contacts with the persons mentioned above and the information regarding the various Philipinos who had contacted him, he is of the opinion that the Communist movement in the Philippines would consider the Hukbalahops as a chain of information flowing from the United States from which they can obtain most any information they desire.

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[] advised that due to the lapse of time he has lost contact with many of the persons who might be able to give the information regarding many Philipino movements in the United States, however, if the Bureau desired that he do so he would be willing to contact GALLO O'CAMPO and [] if he could locate [] and discreetly determine from them who is sympathetic with the Huk perillas in the Philippines.

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[] advised that he was trying to make arrangements whereby he can return to the Philippines for a short period of time and that if he does so he will no doubt see many of his old acquaintances from whom he could possibly obtain valuable information regarding Philippine subversive activities in the United States. [] advised that any contacts he makes must be made on his own accord and that if he received any information he believed to be of interest to the Bureau it would be appreciated if he would contact the nearest field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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The Departmental and Foreign Service records of the United States State Department were checked and no record was found on a [] having been employed by the State Department.

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The files of the State Department reflects that R/LEH RENEED WISICK is presently employed by the State Department as a Public Affairs Officer in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, Public Affairs Staff, Northeast Asian Section and has his headquarters in Washington, D.C.

WFO 65-5609

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that in February, 1949 a Voice of America applicant investigation was made on BUSICK, (Bufile 122-2548). The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 3, 1949, at Washington, D.C., in the Voice of America investigation regarding BUSICK contained no derogatory information.

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[redacted] mentioned above, was not identified inasmuch as there are a number of persons with this name employed by the State Department and the writer was unable to determine to which [redacted] was referring.

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The above information is being supplied to the Bureau and New York and Boston offices for their information. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau this office is taking no further action in regard to the information given by [redacted]

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[redacted] requested that his name not be referred in connection with this information inasmuch as it might prejudice his opportunity to obtain a passport to visit the Philippines.

SAC, Washington Field

November 30, 1950

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated October 3, 1950, a copy of which is being transmitted herewith to the San Francisco Office, in the case entitled "Unknown Subjects, Espionage Operations in the Philippines, Espionage - R." It is noted that in referenced letter, copies of which were indicated for the New York and Boston offices, information was set forth concerning various individuals who reportedly are or have been sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. The files of the Bureau reflect no derogatory information which can be presently identified with [redacted] [redacted], the original informant in this matter.

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The attention of all offices receiving copies of this communication is called to Part B of Bureau Bulletin No. 33, dated November 13, 1950, which sets out background information concerning the Hukbalahaps, a Communist directed guerilla group presently operating in the Philippine Islands.

A review of Bureau files reflects the following data concerning the individuals mentioned in referenced letter.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

File 105-947
[redacted] consolidated
[redacted] file
105-882 on
12/14/50
[redacted]

During 1943 a Bureau representative was assigned to Manila, P. I., as a liaison officer. By letter dated January 29, 1943, he advised that [redacted] was being used as a confidential informant.

b7D

cc - New York
Boston (Enclosure)
San Francisco (Enclosure)

consolidate
105-882

WFO
origin

Reopen
105-
assign

FSAC

105-882-9

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 5 1950	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

See me [redacted] [redacted]

105-42-2

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[redacted] The Bureau's representative further pointed out that [redacted] political contacts and connections, both left-wing and right-wing, were extensive, and that he was used to secure information concerning the behind-the-scenes actions preceding political developments and for generally interpreting the changing political scene. The Bureau's representative considered [redacted] as reliable but pointed out that [redacted] possessed left-of-the-center tendencies, and naturally favored the liberal or leftist political groups in the Philippines.

By teletype dated December 19, 1946, entitled "Committee For a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Internal Security - C," the New York Office advised that on December 18, 1946, a closed meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy was held at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, at which sixty people were in attendance. The chairman of the meeting was Ira Gelin, and Hernando Abaya, author, spoke and denounced Paul McNutt and his administration of the Philippines. Abaya reportedly mentioned that seventy-five per cent of the Philippine people are illiterate and that consequently collaborators are holding high official positions with American support and approval.

He also denounced President Roxas and called for the repeal of the Bell Act. Abaya further remarked that the present policy of independence is merely a continuation of American imperialism and that only American capitalistic interests and the Spanish people in the Philippines will benefit by the so-called "Philippine Trade Act."

In the report dated January 9, 1947, at Washington, D. C. by Special Agent Thomas R. Raine in the case entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among Negroes in the Washington Field Division; Internal Security - C," it is noted that the "Bookshopper," a news letter from the Washington Bookshop to its members in its November (1946?) issue, lists among its dividend selections for December, "Betrayal in the Philippines" by Hernando Abaya.

In the November 24, 1946, issue of the Washington Post, Washington, D. C. the following article appeared regarding the book, Betrayal in the Philippines, written by Hernando Abaya:

"BETRAYAL IN THE PHILIPPINES"

By Hernando Abaya. With an introduction by Harold L. Ickes. A. A. Wyn. 372 pp. \$3.

"Any objective reader of this book will share Harold L. Ickes' sense of outrage that partly through American sins of omission and commission:

"The collaborator Roxas was not only cleared by MacArthur but hindered in no effective way in his successful campaign to become President of the liberated Philippines.

"United States Marines have been used in Central Luzon to put down with 'brutal efficiency' the poverty-stricken peasants and underground fighters who were our best allies against the Japs. (The landlords call their serfs 'communists').

"The Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Congress of the Philippines are loaded with collaborationists whose deeds and pro-Jap statements during the notorious Jose P. Laurel Quisling regime are here recorded.

"The United States has determined to keep in the liberated Philippines 'seven times as many soldiers as were needed to keep her sovereignty before Pearl Harbor.'

"The Justice Department of the United States investigated this mess, then buried the report.

"The Bell Bill gives an unfair advantage to American industrialists in the Free Philippines.

"Fully elected representatives of the Democratic Alliance are still kept from taking their seats in the lower house while their followers are persecuted by Roxas and his henchmen.

"In fact we have helped to make one mess of 'the most enlightened example of a liberal colonial policy in the entire Orient.'

"Talk about the 'Rape of Palestine' - read this book and ask yourself whether we have a moral right to criticize the British!"

Information was received from G-2 under date of February 14, 1947, to the effect that on February 20, 1947, Hernando Abaya, author of "Betrayal in the Philippines" would be sponsored by the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and that the meeting would be held at the Goodwill Baptist Church in Washington, D. C.

In the report of Special Agent John F. Leahy dated July 1, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "The Samuel Adams School, (A People's School for Social Studies), Internal Security - C," it was reported that

[redacted] had advised that he had received an invitation from the Samuel Adams School to attend a lecture given by Hernando Abaya, on April 18, 1947, who is the author of "Betrayal in the Philippines." He was formerly confidential secretary to President Quezon and was attached to the staff of General MacArthur as a political analyst. Abaya was described by members who heard him speak before the Women's City Club of Boston as a person of Communist sympathies. b7D

In the report of Special Agent Richard J. Gallagher dated December 2, 1947, at New York, in the case of "American Veterans of the Philippine Campaign, Internal Security - C," it was indicated that in an issue of "Philippines Today" disseminated by the AVPC in July, 1947, an article appeared entitled "Where does the Philippine Come In?" by Hernando Abaya.

The report of Special Agent John R. Tierney dated August 2, 1948, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Frederick Augustus Blosson, Loyalty of Government Employees," reflects the following concerning Abaya:

An informant of known reliability who has furnished considerable information over a long period of time and who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that the Washington Bookshop had a meeting on the evening of February 28, 1947, at which Hernando Abaya had given a lecture called, "The Philippine Betrayal."

The informant stated that approximately 125 persons were present at this meeting. The informant advised that Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Blosson were in attendance at this meeting, together with [redacted]
[redacted]

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In his speech, Abaya said that General MacArthur, in liberating Roxas, started all the confusion in the Philippines, and if President Roosevelt's policy had been enforced Roxas would not be in power today (1947). He stated that the Philippine elections were not free as it had been arranged for planes to swoop down over the crowd and terrify them. Abaya stated that "the Balahusts who were good for the Japanese would be good for the Americans." He stated that the whole American policy is a double-cross of what the Philippines expected from us. He also read an article from some newspaper in which he was referred to as a "smear campaigner" and stated, "so you are going to listen to a smear campaign."

When the time came for questions, someone asked "If they need a revolution then why not have it now and get it over with?" Abaya acted somewhat frightened when this remark came out and did not answer. Someone else asked if the resistance movement in the Philippines is going to be crushed and Abaya answered "most emphatically no." Abaya concluded by saying "it is an iron curtain and which must be broken down. America is the iron curtain."

GABRIEL BERNARDO

Dr. Gabriel A. Bernardo, who may be identical with the Gabriel Bernardo mentioned in referenced letter, during 1936 and 1940 was the recipient of various Bureau publications. He was last reported to be the Librarian, The Library, University of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

By letter dated December 12, 1941, from New York in the case entitled "Philippine Writers League, Internal Security - C," one Gabriel A. Bernardo was listed as a Vice-President of the League.

✓
100-26446-18p
100-26446-13
Sub

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
In the report of Special Agent Aubrey S. Brent dated at Washington, D. C., August 13, 1947, entitled "Tass News Agency, aka Telegraph Agency of the USSR, Tass Agency, Internal Security - R," one does

T2

The report of Special Agent Francis P. Cooley, dated October 8, 1947, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled [redacted] Internal Security - R," reflects that [redacted]

T3

The report of Special Agent Aubrey S. Brent dated February 16, 1948, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Tass News Agency, aka Telegraph Agency of USSR, Internal Security - R," reflects that the supplemental Registration Statement for Tass News Agency was filed with the Department of Justice on October 28, 1947, for the six month period ending September 30, 1947. Listed among the employees was [redacted]

T4

[redacted]
with the Tass News Agency on September 1, 1947.

In the report of Special Agent Vernon B. Jensen dated April 18, 1948, at Los Angeles, entitled "American Youth for Democracy, Internal Security - C," there was listed among the members of this organization the name of one [redacted]

GALLO D'CAMPO

reportedly handling Carlos P. Romulo's (UN-Philippine Delegation) offices in New York City.

The Department of State on January 18, 1948, advised that among the employees of the office of the Philippine Mission to the United Nations, 2231 Empire State Building, 350-5th Avenue, New York City, one Gale B. O'Campo was listed as "technical assistant" and that O'Campo resided at 149-30 Union Turnpike, Parkway Village, Jamaica, New York.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Bureau files reflect no data which can be presently identified with this individual.

In the report, however, of Special Agent Theodore A. Sanders dated at Newark, New Jersey, on January 25, 1940, in the case entitled "Frederick Augustus Blossom; Miscellaneous - Information," one [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

No additional identifiable information available in Bureau files.

For the information of the Boston Office, there is transmitted herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent Thomas M. Murphy dated May 6, 1949, at New Haven, Connecticut, in the case entitled "Hernando Abaya, Security Matter - C." The Boston Office will immediately institute an investigation to determine the present activities and contacts of Hernando Abaya.

The San Francisco Office will ascertain the present activities and contacts of [redacted] //

For the additional information of the San Francisco Office, Bureau files reflect that Ella Winter Stewart and Donald Ogden Stewart are subjects of Security Index cards. Donald Ogden Stewart reportedly is residing at forty-nine Mayberry Road, Santa Monica, California, and is a nationally known playwright now employed by MGM

Studies. It appears that [redacted]
[redacted] Ella Winter, Stewart and Donald Ogden
Stewart. //

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The New York Office will identify [redacted]
[redacted] and thereafter will determine the present contacts
and activities of this individual.

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The Washington Field Office will secure back-
ground information available concerning Gallo O'Campo
at the Passport and Visa Section of the Department of
State and will likewise ascertain whether O'Campo is
still in the United States and whether he enjoys diplo-
matic immunity. No further investigation in this regard
should be conducted.

The Washington Field Office will check the
Central Office files of the Immigration and Naturaliza-
tion Service concerning [redacted] and Gabriel Bernardo.

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The Washington Field Office will recontact
[redacted] and endeavor to discreetly ascertain
the identity of the two Filipinos who allegedly have
[redacted]

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The Washington Field Office is designated the
office of origin in this matter.

Results of the investigation conducted by all
offices will be submitted in report form suitable for
dissemination. //

The attention of all offices is called to the
last paragraph, page eight, of referenced letter relative
to the necessity of protecting the identity of [redacted]
[redacted] the original source in this matter.

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Director, FBI

1-2-51

SAC, San Francisco

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

Rebulet November 30, 1950.

has been out of the city since the receipt of Bulet. However, he is expected to return to San Francisco on or about January 15, 1951, at which time he will be contacted.

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cc - Washington Field

DCS:mes
105-882

[Handwritten signature]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

- 8

1/21
SAC, San Francisco

January 22, 1951

VINICIO H. NASCA, SA

AMADO V. HERNANDEZ
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On 1/7/51 [] advised the writer that AMADO V. HERNANDEZ was the contact man of the Luks in Manila, P.I., and, further, that the officials of the Philippine Consulate in San Francisco had received orders not to process any invoices for material destined for AMADO V. HERNANDEZ in the Philippine Islands.

It is noted that [] has a wide knowledge of Filipinos in the San Francisco area, as well as throughout the United States.

VHM:EMK
65-4011

cc 100-17619A []
105-332

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DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-882

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 1 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/7,13,26/50 1/2,24/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] - dvb
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

- RUC

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability, has indicated that one [REDACTED] was interested in the various political movements in the Philippines. According to SF T-1, it is his opinion that [REDACTED] is a Communist and further that he used to be connected with [REDACTED] and as of September 1950 was connected with [REDACTED].

San Francisco T-2, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] DONALD OGDEN STEWART [REDACTED] and that ELLA WINTERS, [REDACTED] LINCOLN STEFFENS, [REDACTED] DONALD OGDEN STEWART and [REDACTED]. SF T-2 described DONALD OGDEN STEWART as having leftist ideas in the early 1930's. However, he had noticed no leftist ideas on the part of [REDACTED].

SF T-2 stated that [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 2 - Philadelphia (encl.) 1 - New York (info.) 1 - Boston (info.) 2 - San Francisco					

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115-882-10

SF 105-882

stopped interfering with the picket lines. There followed a general discussion of the race question in Los Angeles, at which time [] related an experience where he had gone into a real estate office and protested race restrictions against Japanese. He stated that eventually this real estate office had withdrawn the race restrictions. [] asked what is the principal race problem in Los Angeles, and [] answered the Mexican zoot suit gangs had provided a major race problem in Los Angeles. He also spoke non-specifically about sixteen Mexican youths who had been convicted in lower courts for engaging in race riots in Los Angeles. [] at this point made the statement, that is the stupid thing in the capitalistic system.

There followed a discussion in which the informant reported that discussion was had of the current activities of [] DONALD OGDEN STEWART, who had been asked to direct a play in New York City. It was by the same producer who produced "Yahabofsky and the Colonel" (phonetic). [] asked [] why he didn't become a Director and [] replied that either a producer or writer is much better because you can demand what you want.

[] asked [] who are the people who exercise authority in Hollywood, "Are they just stupid egotists?" [] said, "Yes, some are clever and intelligent like [] but he is just a photographer." Mention was also made of men such as GOLDWYN, MAYER, SAM KATZ and BENNY SHAW, and it was stated by someone that these individuals had gotten their start when they invested in the original nickelodeon.

[] said that the producers wanted to make a script written by his father into a motion picture but they wanted to do it very inexpensively. He stated that their standards are based on profit and not really presenting good things. [] said, "It is important not only to make money but to produce realistic reflections of life itself."

At this point, the question of race restrictions in Beverly Hills was again discussed, at which time [] said that property owners in Beverly Hills in some cases have made agreements not to sub-lease to Jews or Negroes. [] made the statement that she would like to own a home in Beverly Hills and have Negroes come to visit her frequently just to "show up" those people who had made such restrictions.

such a newspaper he could study what he wants. [] also said at this time, "The apologists for capitalism are the type who teach at UCLA."

[] recommended [] two books which he described as good books on Marxism written by STALIN and "Blakes Theory of Capitalist Development."

[] and that this magazine was supposed to come out January 1 as a monthly magazine.

[] said that she saw an ad in "Soviet Russia Today" announcing that the magazine referred to by [] was to be published.

The discussion then centered around an individual by the name of [] who was described as [] [] reported that he had heard that [] had gone to Europe to study in Vienna and learn about conditions in Europe first hand. [] said, in respect to the difficulty in obtaining a passport to visit Europe at the present time, "you just say you are going to study at some respectable university and when you get over there, you just skip."

[] also related conversation that he had with [] whom he met in Europe. [] told [] about the solidarity of the stevedores in Trieste. The people there want to be free of all foreign control. Our economics has been bad because of the black market. [] told [] that it was easy to get around in Venice and that people are not politic conscious in Italy and don't know what they want. [] and [] had a discussion about the "beauty of Marx" and [] said that he could see that on "all levels people are reaching a general understanding." People are more developed abroad. "The simple masses understand they are pretty well involved in things."

At this point, [] said that he too would like to go to Europe and study conditions first hand and stated that "I would like to do this to cleanse my soul." [] said that [] is four years older than [] but [] is ten years older in his political understanding. [] said that political development is progressing well in Europe and that every day is a political day on all levels.

SF 105-882

At this point [] at UCLA, to which [] replied, "You feel you are beaten down in college and can't talk about anything wrong with the Government, if you do they just call you a Communist." [] also observed that "you would think that when youths are all in the revolution they would be looking for a new life but they are not." [] at this point said that the "Hitler type of Government forces bourgeoisie youth into simple phase of politics." [] stated that "it is unbelievable how little the college people know." "They subvert news to their end and suppress what they do not want to hear." [] also said that veterans are the biggest disappointment of all, all they want is a good job, a good time and to take part in sports.

At this time, [] about the American Youth for Democracy at UCLA [] stated that the American Youth for Democracy had been active in supporting pickets at the various strikes in Los Angeles and that the Communists at UCLA had been investigated by []. [] said that it is against the rules to hold political meetings on the campus at UCLA. [] also stated that there are 225 members in the American Youth for Democracy at UCLA, 40 of whom are active and only 20 of whom are really active and accomplish things. There are a few very active women, but it is mostly the men who are very active in the organization. At this point [] asked, "What are other student groups beside the AYD?" [] said there is an organization called the Young Republican Club, also various social fraternities and an organization called the "Cal Vets." [] asked of all the organizations are "red baiters" and [] stated that "they are not actively engaged in that."

[] asked [] what was the background of the people in the AYD at UCLA and [] said that mostly they are "kids whose parents are progressive and usually the parents are foreign born. There are also a number of veterans in the AYD at UCLA."

[] asked [] if he had read the recent cases on strike injunctions in Los Angeles and a general discussion was had as to how injunctions were obtained by an employer in obtaining police support in putting down a picket line. Discussion was had of the present strike against the motion picture studios in Hollywood, at which time [] said that the Screen Actors Guild was on the side of the producers and [] asked how these actors could be influenced, "Isn't there anyone among the free writers and actors who can influence them and see that the strike is correct?" []

SF 105-882

said there are a few people like FRANK SINATRA, who is an individualist and no one can tell him what to do. [] continued by saying, "Isn't there someone, who are the people, someone must be intelligent." He said that he had asked ELLA (ELLA WINTER STEWART) the same thing. No audible reply was heard to this question.

[] also made the statement, "Every step is like a forward step in the change of the system" and said that he hoped the CSU (Conference of Studio Unions) will fight it out. [] also made the statement at this time that "it is a long way to Socialism, but the next depression will bring a great chance." [] asked [] "What is the feeling that a depression is coming?" [] answered that the feeling is strong among veterans that the depression will come.

At this point there was a general discussion of costs to make the film "Duel in the Sun," which was stated to have cost seven million dollars, and it was generally agreed that this was a great waste of money.

[] asked, "What signs of organizations growing up that could be tools of Fascists?" [] replied that considerable money is going into the Police Force - 150 officers are now on duty who are used only for strikes and who are especially trained to break strikes. [] said they are well trained.

[] said that this section (Los Angeles) will be a terrific battle front between the left and the right and that the police are of the storm trooper type. [] asked, "Do they rough up the strikers?" [] said "Yes - you should see them, they always put them down." [] related about his being arrested in the strike and taken to the Hollywood jail and then to Lincoln Heights jail and said that when you get into jail like that, you come out a Communist. [] said that the Lincoln Heights jail is known as L. B. MAYER's jail. It was stated by someone that MAYER is a Jewish Fascist. The police are working for him, but they despise him because he is a Jew - nothing that has happened in the world in the last 25 years has penetrated his brain. [] [] inquired about SAM GOLDWYN and []

said he is just like MAYER.

[] at this point mentioned the California problem of pensioned persons taking jobs to augment their incomes and that these jobs should be filled by persons supporting themselves wholly from the job, to which [] replied that "those people would be knocked out - would be immediately wiped out in Russia."

[] at this point said the coming third labor party is the salvation of the United States. All social democrats throughout the world are falling into the same anti-Communist traps that they did before the last war. Social democrats are compromising, in the end this will lead them into another war. The Communists must get control of the labor party away from the compromisers.

[] said, "I look for a general strike with martial law taking over, the Army to remain in power for years." [] said, "America today is a strong, aggressive, imperialistic nation - all the world is today depending on America and is watching America. America has so much capital, she must send so much of it abroad regularly to keep local markets from breaking." He also said American capital is the dominating capital today. It has a grip on every nation. Whatever happens in America will affect all the world. Regarding the world waiting for American democracy, some liberals are convinced that this is the right thing. [] also said that investments in Canada are mostly controlled by Americans and criticized the rotten structure of the British imperialism.

[] brought up the question regarding lend lease and payments for lend lease by the Russians, stating "they are realistic about it and say we fought a war with it and to h___ with it." The Russians just say, "We are not going to pay it back - do not use legalistic terms." It was mentioned that lend lease was a great thing and [] said, "It may be a great thing, but what Russia did saved America."

Here it was also mentioned that the secretary to [] got married to a Catholic and "was taking instructions" and [] said her

SF 105-882

actions "nullifies her intelligence." At this point [] said that he "better not see them again as I am a Jew."

SF T-4 advised that [] and [] left the hotel room at 6:20 p.m. At 9:15 p.m. [] and [] returned to the room, [], finally leaving at 9:40 p.m.

In the above information supplied by SF T-4, several references were made to [] DONALD OGDEN STEWART. Physical surveillances of [] reflect that [] and [] entered an automobile at 6:35 p.m., on January 21, 1947. This automobile was a 1941 light blue Ford coupe, license 5 J 6703.

The Division of Motor Vehicles reflects that this license is registered to DONALD OGDEN STEWART, MCM Studio, Culver City, California.

ENCLOSURE to Philadelphia - Photostatic copies of Washington Field letter to the Bureau, dated 10/3/50, and Bulet to Washington Field, dated 11/30/50, both entitled Communist Party Activities in the Philippine Islands, IS - PI.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SF 105-882

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will ascertain the present activities and contacts of

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SF 105-882

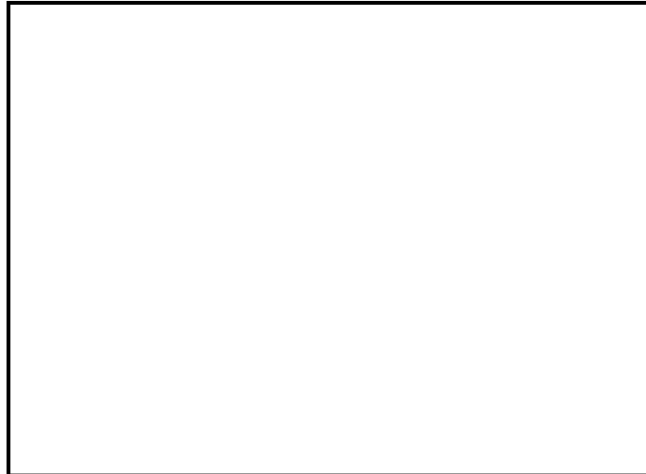
SOURCE PAGE

SF T-1

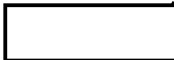
SF T-2

SF T-3

SF T-4



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Overheard from storage closet adjoining
room 337, Beverly Hills Hotel. by
SA's WILLIAM W. WOOD, [redacted]
BERYL M. GOODENOW, FRANCIS D. COOLEY.

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REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau, dated 10/3/50.
Bulet to Washington Field, dated 11/30/50.
San Francisco letter to Bureau, dated 1/2/51.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: March 6, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - P. I.

(S)

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The above is furnished for your information.

64-205-539-126

Enclosure

*See ser. 11*EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-16-2011(per OGA letter
9-6-11)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE*Information.*

SEARCHED <i>MG</i>	INDEXED <i>MG</i>
SERIAL 1780	FILED <i>11</i>
MAR 10 1951	
<i>RECEIVED</i>	

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b7C~~SECRET~~*pasca 117N
105-782-12
with enclosure*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-1397

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/5, 20/50:1/4 5, 10 to 12; 2/12 13/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER jw
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advises Russian officers in military camp of Philippine Huks; also allegedly supplying propaganda material and medical supplies to Huks. GALO O'CAMPO and GABRIEL BERNARDO, according to informant, sympathetic to Huk movement. State Department records reflect GALO O'CAMPO an employee of Philippine Mission to UN. INS reflects O'CAMPO born in Philippines on Oct. 16, 1913; arrived U. S. Nov. 19, 1947 destined to UN. Scheduled to return to Philippines Aug. 1950. No record INS of his departure. INS records reflect GABRIEL BERNARDO arrived U. S. June 9, 1946, giving his address as c/o Philippine Residence-Commissioner, Washington, D. C. Indicated stay of six months. No record of departure. T-2 advised that VACINTE LAVA and [redacted] two leading Communists in Philippines in 1945-1946. Also believed [redacted] or [redacted] sent to Philippines by Russians during same period. T-3 advised Hukbalahan movement a Communist threat to Philippines. In 1950 Huks [redacted] described as "type" Communist by T-3.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated upon information

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105-882-13

WFO 105-1397

received from confidential informant T-1 of unknown reliability who has advised that the Hukbalahap movement, originally the "People's Anti-Japanese Army," has become a revolutionary group carrying on guerilla activities against the Philippines. According to T-1, on several occasions Soviet Russian officers in Soviet uniforms were observed in the military camp of the Huks and Soviet Russia was allegedly supplying propaganda material and medical supplies to the Huks.

T-1 advised that the following persons were sympathetic to the Huk movement:

GALO O'CAMPO, who is handling the offices of Ambassador ROMULO of the Philippines in New York City.

Dr. GABRIEL BERNARDO, librarian of the University of Manila who headed the "Committee of Nine" which was made up of intellectuals in Manila who are sympathetic to the Huk movement.

The records of the State Department reflect that GALO O'CAMPO was listed as an employee of the Office of Philippine Mission to the United Nations, 6231 Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was noted that he was listed as "technical assistant" and resided at 149-20 Union Turnpike, Parkway Village, Jamaica, New York.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under #A-7828027, reflected the following information:

On October 15, 1947, at Manila, GALO O'CAMPO filed application for non-immigrant visa, application #V-304315. In this application, he listed his home address as 533 Cataluna, Samaloc, Manila, Philippine Islands. He indicated that he was born on October 16, 1913, at Santa Rita, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.

O'CAMPO described himself as having black eyes and black hair, Filipino nationality and having identifying marks of moles on his left temple, forehead and chin.

He indicated that his nearest relative was [redacted]

[redacted] O'CAMPO stated that he was destined to the office of the Permanent Representative of the Philippine Islands to the United Nations at New York as a technical assistant and was carrying Special Passport #700 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs at Manila on September 24, 1947.

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WFO 105-1397

In accordance with the above application, he received non-immigrant visa #525 at Manila on October 15, 1947, and arrived at Port of San Francisco on November 19, 1947, aboard the Marine Swallow.

There was a letter in the file, dated August 2, 1950, from the State Department to the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities. Transmitted under cover of this letter was a list of delegates to the United Nations whose assignment had been terminated. Included in this list was GALO O'CAMPO of the Philippine Islands and the list indicated that he terminated employment on July 1, 1950, that his tentative date of departure from the United States was to be late August of 1950 and that the Department would confirm departure at the latter date.

On October 13, 1950, [redacted] Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement Division, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., directed a letter to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Francisco concerning O'CAMPO. This letter requested a check of San Francisco records to see if O'CAMPO had departed from the United States. In the event he had not departed, [redacted] requested follow-up action would be taken and that New York should be requested to conduct investigation concerning O'CAMPO and his whereabouts. There was no further information in O'CAMPO'S file.

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The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under file #A-6410438, reflected that GABRIEL BERNARDO on May 2, 1946, at Manila, executed an Alien Registration Form for non-immigrant visa. He listed the following pertinent information in this application:

FULL NAME	GABRIEL D. ADRIANO BERNARDO
NICK NAME	"AMPE"
BIRTH DATE	March 14, 1891
BIRTH PLACE	Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands
HEIGHT	5' 7"
WEIGHT	130 lbs.
HAIR	Gray-black
EYES	Brown
MARITAL STATUS	Married

He further indicated that he had first arrived in the United States in September 1918 and had lived in the United States for a period of two years.

WFO 105-1397

BERNARDO gave his occupation as librarian and his employer as the University of the Philippines and indicated that he expected to remain in the United States for six months to "help in the campaign for the cultural rehabilitation for the Filipinos of America." He stated that his address, while in the United States, would be c/o Philippine Resident-Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities noted on reverse of this application, that BERNARDO had arrived in the United States at San Francisco by U. S. Army plane #C-54-5569, on June 9, 1946.

The only other document in this file was an alien registration card #6410438, dated October 7, 1946, which had been sent to BERNARDO c/o Philippine Embassy forwarded to 67 Wall Street, New York and then returned to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On June 19, 1947, confidential informant T-2 of unknown reliability, who lived in the Philippine Islands during 1945 and 1946, and who advised he was familiar with Communist Activities in the Islands, furnished the following information:

One [redacted] and her family traveled from [redacted] to Shanghai and then took up residence in the Philippines. [redacted] and her family was reported to be of the nobility of [redacted]. T-2 was of the opinion that [redacted] was probably a prostitute before the war, and when the Japanese captured the Philippine Islands, they reduced her to poverty. Her war record was excellent and she risked her life in carrying food to American prisoners. After the war, however, she was not rewarded for her work. She was very friendly with many of the Americans in the Philippines. Following the war, she drifted toward Communism. She became friendly with VACINTE LAVA and [redacted], who according to the informant, were two of the leading Communists in the Philippines. Suddenly [redacted] came into possession of quite a bit of money, and she owned [redacted] with three other women; namely [redacted] (PH), [redacted] and a woman whose first name was [redacted]. These four women bought the club from a Hungarian and his wife and the source of their funds was not known. After the war, [redacted] was definitely a prostitute, and she lived with a widow, who in turn, lived with [redacted] described by the informant as a bum and a Communist.

T-2, in a conversation with [redacted], attempted to corroborate information concerning her and her known contacts.

WFO 105-1397

However, she denied knowing either of [redacted] or [redacted] but she admitted she knew one [redacted]

An individual whose name was either [redacted] or [redacted] (who will hereafter be referred to as [redacted]) was believed to have been sent to the Philippines by the Russians.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] An informant of T-2 became acquainted with [redacted] and stated that to him, [redacted] appeared to be rapidly turning Communist. At one time when two Russian couriers passed through the Philippine Islands, [redacted] who was mentioned above, contacted them and then got in touch with [redacted], the girl with whom [redacted] lived.

T-2 also advised that it was known that money was going to the Communists in the Philippine Islands and that it was coming from the United States through Hongkong, China. This information was furnished to T-2 by confidential sources. To verify this, T-2 had an informant send money out of the Philippines. [redacted] told the informant of T-2 that to accomplish this he could contact one of two sources; the first was NICKOLI PROKUSPKIN, a U. S. sailor aboard the President Hoover steamship which was going to Hongkong, and the second was [redacted] (PH), who was mentioned above. T-2's informant contacted the sailor and gave him some money to take to a friend who was living in Hongkong; however, T-2 never learned whether the money actually reached its destination.

Confidential informant T-3, who has previously furnished reliable information and who is intimately acquainted with many high Filipino political and military leaders, on February 19, 1950, advised that so far as he knew there were no Philippine Communists in the United States nor were there any Filipino organizations or groups which were acting against the interests of the United States. The informant pointed out that most of the Filipinos in the United States came here via the sugar cane plantations in the Hawaiian Islands and that most of them settled on the West Coast. The

WFO 105-1397

informant also said that the Communist Party has been able to make little head way so far as he knows in the Philippine Islands and that the Filipinos do not take readily to Communist Doctrines. T-3 expressed the opinion that the Huk organization, organized as a resistance movement during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, consisted primarily of tenants who had been working on large plantations owned by foreign interests in the Philippines; that these people are opposed to the system under which they have been working and that they do not, for a large part, understand Communism nor practice its doctrines.

On March 8, 1950, T-3 again stated that there are very few Filipinos who are Communists. He stated, however, that there are allegedly about twenty-thousand Chinese Communists in the Philippines.

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On July 31, 1950, T-3, having returned a short time previously from a trip to the Philippines, advised that a Communist threat existed in the Philippines through the Huk movement. T-3 stated that the Huks were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a month or two previously in a show down with LOUIS TARUC, and who was formerly head of the Huks and who was of the Tito or Nationalist-type of Communist.

The informant said he personally knew TARUC before TARUC fled into the hills in 1946 and was of the opinion that at that time TARUC was not actually a Communist but turned to Communism in desperation. He stated that TARUC had previously been elected to the Philippine Congress which had refused to seat him.

- PENDING -

WFO 105-1397

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In Washington Field Office letter to Bureau, dated August 20, 1947, entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - C", T-2 advised that NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, previously mentioned in this report, was unofficially brought to the attention of [redacted] which was requested to watch PROKUSHKIN while he was in Hongkong. b7D

Reference letter requested that the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service be checked concerning [redacted]. There was no record of this person in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. b6 b7C

Reference letter also requested that T-1 be discreetly interviewed concerning the identity of Filipinos who allegedly contacted him. Investigation disclosed that T-1 now resides in the [redacted] b7D

According to letter dated February 7, 1951, from Miami to the Director, T-1 was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] on February 3, 1951, at which time T-1 advised he did not know the identity of the two Filipinos who contacted him and that in the future he would furnish to the Bureau any information received from his Philippine contacts which would be of pertinent interest. b6 b7C

It was ascertained, at the State Department, that more detailed information could be obtained concerning O'CAMPO at the United Nations Offices in New York.

WFO 105-1397

LEAD PAGE

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will check INS files to determine what investigation they were to conduct concerning whereabouts of GALO O'CAMPO. Will also check UN personnel files concerning O'CAMPO. Will contact available sources at UN for more detailed information on O'CAMPO. Will identify [redacted] [redacted] and thereafter will determine the present contacts and activities [redacted].

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THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will check INS files to determine if GALO O'CAMPO has departed from the United States.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will attempt to develop informant in the Filipino colonies for a better coverage of this case. Will maintain contact with available sources for additional information on this case. Will, through Maritime Service, identify and ascertain whereabouts of NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, who served aboard the SS President Hoover.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to SAC, Washington Field, dated November 30, 1950.

WFO 105-1397

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 [REDACTED] as reflected in WFO letter to the Bureau dated October 3, 1950, entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ESPIONAGE - R." b6 b7C b7D

T-2 [REDACTED], as reflected in WFO letter to the Bureau dated August 20, 1947, entitled "COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

T-3 [REDACTED], as reflected in WFO letters to the Bureau dated March 13, 1950, and August 21, 1950, case entitled [REDACTED]: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," and in report of Special Agent GEORGE O. DAVIS, Washington Field dated August 16, 1950, entitled "PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - P.I." b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 1, 1951

SAC, WFO

[redacted]
Miscellaneous, Information concerning

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

b7D

Rebulet to Washington Field Office dated October 12, 1950.

On February 15, 1951, [redacted]

[redacted] was recontacted by Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and JAMES O. NEWPHER of this office. [redacted] was interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining if he could be of assistance to this office relative to the case entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - PI", of which Washington Field is origin.

b7D

[redacted] stated there was no question about the Huks being Communist led; that the Philippine Government has siezed propaganda literature issued by the Huks to support this charge. He also said he would conservatively estimate that there are about 10,000 active Huks, of which about 5,000 are well armed.

b7D

The only evidence the present Philippine Government has of a foreign power aiding the Huks is against the Communist Government of China, according to [redacted] and a recent intelligence report stated there are about 500,000 Chinese in the Philippines and about half of these entered the country illegally.

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Concerning persons known or suspected of Huk Collaboration or association, [redacted] volunteered the following information:

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1. [redacted]
2. [redacted] recently arrested for Huk Collaboration, and at time of arrest [redacted]
3. [redacted] recently in U. S.
4. AMADO HERNANDEZ, member of the Municipal Board of Manila, and associated with Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO).

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b7C

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[redacted] also advised that MANUEL INSIGNE, described as Managing Editor of "Bataan News", a periodical published in the vicinity of San Francisco, was a radical with extreme leftist views, and would probably assist the Huk movement.

b7D

JCN:icr
62-6256

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SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 26 1951	
FBI - WFO	

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WFO 62-6256

Letter to Director

Re: [REDACTED]
Miscellaneous, Information concerning

[REDACTED] again stated he would be glad to assist the United States Government in any possible way, and in view of the necessity for informant coverage in the above mentioned case, and [REDACTED] being in a position to provide sufficient information, it is recommended that the Bureau authorize the designation of [REDACTED] as a Confidential National Defense Informant.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: March 21, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PIALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

There is transmitted herewith to the San Francisco Office one copy of a self-explanatory communication dated March 1, 1951, entitled [redacted] Miscellaneous, Information Concerning" received from the Washington Field Office.

b7D

You are instructed to immediately institute an investigation to determine the present activities and associates of Manuel Insigne. Efforts should be made to determine if he is possibly assisting the Huks. A report should be submitted promptly reflecting results of the investigation and should be prepared in form suitable for dissemination.

For your confidential information, [redacted]

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[redacted] and has in the past volunteered information of value to the Bureau. His identity must be protected in the report submitted.

Bufiles reflect that one [redacted] is frequently referred to in the case entitled "Sakdalista, aka; Sakdalista Group; Saka Dalista; Internal Security-C,J,S," SF file #100-7837.

b7D

In SF teletype to the Bureau dated March 31, 1942,

[redacted]

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In the report of SA Edmund D. Mason dated December 28, 1942, at Los Angeles, copies of which were furnished to SF, in the case entitled "Survey of Filipino Activities in the IA Field Division; Internal Security - X," it was stated that

Attachment

cc - Washington Field

*memo any
lead*

SEARCHED <i>10</i>	INDEXED <i>10</i>
SERIALIZED <i>10</i>	FILED <i>10</i>
MAY 2 1951	
[redacted]	

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[redacted] had reported that a source of unknown reliability had advised that Manuel Insigne, Stockton, California, was a former publicity agent for Benigno Ramos, former Sakdalista leader at Stockton, California and that Manuel Insigne was also reported to be actively engaged (1942) in spreading propaganda against the exiled Philippine Government officials and was suspected of being a member of the Anak Nang Bukid. It was indicated that Insigne contributed articles to the "Philippines Mail," a newspaper published (1942) at Salinas, California.

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The report of SA Robert Ernest Shaw dated 3-2-43 at San Francisco in case entitled "Andres Soriano; Espionage - S," reflects that one [redacted] as of 9-21-42, then

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[redacted] an article that had appeared in the 9-12-40 issue of the "Hawaiian Sentinel," captioned "Fascist Plot for Philippines" which had been written by Raymond Langley.

In the report of SA Samuel G. McEldowney dated 6-4-48 at Los Angeles in the matter entitled [redacted] War Assets Administration, NY; Loyalty of Government Employees." information was set forth to the effect that in 1942 [redacted] was reported to be "pro-Japanese" and to be a member of the Anak Nang Bukid which was described as a "pro-Japanese group of Filipinos." [redacted] was reported to be associated with Manuel Insigne who was described as "the most active pro-Japanese on the Pacific Coast." The source cited for the data contained in SA McEldowney's report was the "Zone Intelligence Office, Eleventh Naval District, Los Angeles. Investigative report dated 12-15-42."

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It would appear that the Manuel Insigne referred to in Bufiles may possibly be identical with the Manuel Insigne mentioned in the enclosure.

This matter should be assigned for immediate attention.

Washington Field is origin.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: April 2, 1951

FROM : SA b6
b7CSUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI
File 105-882ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Rebulet to San Francisco dated 3/21/51.

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of known reliability, advised SA VINICIO H. NASCA on 4/2/51 that he is well acquainted with MANUEL INSIGNE, describing him as a fine fellow who is Anti-Communist beyond a doubt. He stated that INSIGNE is presently Editor of the Bataan News at Sacramento and is presently residing in that city at the Hotel Ramona. He further described INSIGNE as "Dean of Philippine Newspapermen."

It is recommended this case be assigned an agent handling Sacramento territory, since the subject has been residing in Sacramento and it appears no investigation is necessary at San Francisco.

105-882

Reassign
send copy of
revals 13, 14, 15 to this memo
to

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FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

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105-882-16

DIRECTOR, FBI

April 10, 1951

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Rerep SA JAMES O. NEWPHER dated 3-5-51, wherein it was requested that the departure of GALO O'CAMPO from the United States be verified.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, were made available by [redacted] on 3-27-51 and reflect that GALO O'CAMPO departed the U. S. at Honolulu on August 3, 1950. This file contains no data concerning O'CAMPO which has not been previously reported.

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105-882

JPH:MH

CC: Washington Field

Not Pending
105

BEST AVAILABLE
COPY

OF 1951, 1951

SAC, LOS ANGELES

RE: CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES
100-444-100 - 100
(Bufile 64-200-259)

May 16, 1951

Rebulet requesting Los Angeles Office to identify and ascertain whereabouts of PEDRO BALLODA, dated April 6, 1951.

The California Department of Motor Vehicles by teletype on May 7, 1951, advised they had a record of a Motor Vehicle Operator's License No. B 512453 issued November 3, 1948, to PEDRO FAJOTA BOLANDA, P. O. Box 575, Riverbank, California. BOLANDA is described by the Department of Motor Vehicles as male; Filipino; born April 12, 1906; 5' 5 1/2"; 142 pounds; eyes and hair black.

Enclosure to above-mentioned Rebut indicates that one PEDRO BOLANDA was a resident of "Reunbank", California, and also suggests that this city may possibly be Burbank.

Since information in the Department of Motor Vehicles files reflect that one PEDRO FAJOTA BOLANDA is actually a resident of Riverbank in the San Francisco territory a copy of this letter together with enclosures thereto are being forwarded to San Francisco for appropriate handling.

RUC

ASG:501

100-444

cc: Washington Field Office
San Francisco (Enclosures)

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DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

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cc: [unclear]
Re-open
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MAY 16 1951	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

Dunker

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-882

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 26 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/24/51; 5/5, 7-9, 14-16/51	REPORT MADE BY EDWIN P. PARK wap
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MANUEL MICLAT INSIGNE, born February 24, 1901 at Lubang, Mindora, P. I., a citizen of the Philippine Islands, presently resides at Sacramento, California where he is co-owner and Editor of the "Bataan News", a semi-monthly Filipino newspaper. Records San Francisco T-5 and T-6, other governmental agencies, reflect INSIGNE arrived in United States in 1926 for permanent residence and has since been employed in farm labor relations and newspaper work. Records of other governmental agencies and acquaintances fail to substantiate any allegation that INSIGNE has ever been active or sympathetic toward the Communist Party or the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. and information and description set forth.

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- RUC

DETAILS: In connection with the investigation of instant case, San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability, advised on February 15, 1951 that MANUEL INSIGNE, who was identified as the Managing Editor of the "Bataan News", a periodical, published in the vicinity of San Francisco, California, is a "radical" with extreme "leftist views" and would probably assist the Hukbalahap movement against the present government of the Philippine Islands.

[redacted], on November 5, 1941 reported to the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been in contact with MANUEL INSIGNE, who resides at the Romana Hotel at Sacramento, California. [redacted] revealed that INSIGNE was a leader

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R 24	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field (105-1397) 2 - San Francisco		Serial # 18	

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105-882-19

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San Francisco 105-882

of the Filipino population on the West Coast and that on one occasion INSIGNE has shown him a letter, which he (INSIGNE) had received from one VILLIMAN, leading Filipino economist in Washington, D. C., stating that INSIGNE should contact the F.B.I. and obtain cooperation from his fellow countrymen in the United States to be alert for any un-American activities on the part of the Japanese.

On December 13, 1941 MANUEL INSIGNE appeared at the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and identified himself as being the President of the Pacific Coast Filipino Inter-Community Organization and was active in advising members of the Filipino Community in the State of California concerning matters involving business, law enforcement and other situations wherein conflict arises between races. INSIGNE further stated that at this time he was active among Japanese laborers and Japanese employers of farm laborers.

San Francisco T-2, of unknown reliability, had previously reported in 1942 that MANUEL INSIGNE was a supporter of the SAKDALISTA group, which was organized in 1933 for the purpose of promoting immediate independence for the Philippine Islands.

San Francisco T-3, of unknown reliability, reported in 1943 that MANUEL INSIGNE was the Grand Master of a fraternity known as the ANAK NG BUKID, which later became the SAKDALISTA. T-3 also advised that the latter organization advocated independence for the Philippine Islands.



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San Francisco T-4, of known reliability, advised on April 22, 1951 that he is well acquainted with MANUEL INSIGNE, whom he described as an "anti-Communist" beyond any doubt. He stated that INSIGNE presently resides at the Romona Hotel in Sacramento, California and is the Managing Editor of the "Bataan News", a Filipino newspaper which is published and distributed in Sacramento, California among the Filipino people residing in the immediate area, as well as in the agricultural areas of Northern California.

San Francisco 105-882

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

San Francisco T-5, of known reliability, advised the true and full name of INSIGNE is MANUEL MICLAT INSIGNE, who is a citizen of the Philippine Islands, having been born on February 24, 1901 at Lubang, Mindora, Philippine Islands. He has Alien Registration No. 3511655 and has been known to have resided continuously at the Romona Hotel, 6th and J Streets, Sacramento, California, since early 1941-1942. During this period, INSIGNE has occupied himself as the Managing Editor of the "Bataan News", a Filipino periodical.

With regards to occupational activity, INSIGNE advised T-5 that since his arrival in the United States on July 27, 1926 he has been continuously employed in the capacity of farm labor management, newspaper work and industrial relations. He further related to T-5 that he had been formerly employed as "Editorial Writer" and "Executive Editor" for the Philippine Mail, a newspaper published at Salinas, California, instant employment having taken place in 1937-1938. From 1938 to 1939 he indicated that he had been employed as "Executive Editor" of the Philippine Mail and also worked as part-time cannery worker in a fish cannery. The cannery employment was with the San Carlos Canning Company at Long Beach, California. INSIGNE further related that through the years he has been directly and indirectly associated with the Filipino Agricultural Labor Association as Business Agent.

Prior to 1937, according to T-5, MANUEL INSIGNE was employed by the S. A. Gerrard Company, Inc., headquarters office located 33 Oak Street, Lodi, California, whose business consisted of the growing, shipping and distribution of fruits and vegetables. INSIGNE, according to T-5, was with the Gerrard Company for approximately 10 years.

With regards to marital status, T-5 advised that MANUEL INSIGNE was married at Stockton, California in December, 1928 to one MELECIA INSIGNE; however, became divorced from his wife in August, 1931 and has never remarried.

T-5 further advised that INSIGNE has

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San Francisco 105-882

San Francisco T-6, another governmental agency which conducts personnel investigations, advised in addition to the above information that MANUEL MICLAT INSIGNE first entered the United States on July 27, 1926 through the Port of Seattle, Washington aboard the SS President Madison of the American President Lines as a passenger for permanent residence in the United States.

San Francisco T-6 revealed that INSIGNE was the son of VICTOR and EDUARDA (MICLAT) INSIGNE, who as of 1926 were residing in Manila, Philippine Islands.

INSIGNE, according to T-6, claims he has been a continuous resident of Sacramento, California since 1940, his residence being at the Romona Hotel, which is located at 1007 6th Street, Sacramento. Prior to 1940, INSIGNE, according to T-6, resided intermittently at Salinas, Lodi, Stockton and San Francisco, California.

It was further determined from T-6 that INSIGNE claims the following past ten years of employment:

S. A. Gerrard Company, Lodi, California, as laborer from December, 1940 to April, 1941. Employed by the Philippine Government as Labor Coordinator, Headquarters Office, 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, from 1942 to 1945. While employed as Coordinator, he was assigned to the Sacramento area. He further indicated that he was employed as Interviewer with the United States Employment Service, 1400 I Street, Sacramento, California, from January 15, 1945 to January, 1948.

In addition to the above employment, it was determined through T-6 that INSIGNE has been continuously employed as the Managing Editor of the "Bataan News", a Filipino newspaper published and distributed at Sacramento, California semi-monthly, since 1948. It was further determined that the "Bataan News" is owned by INSIGNE and one MELICIO H. JACABAN and that the newspaper has no contact with the Philippine Government.

On September 11, 1947 T-6 advised that one of its representatives had an occasion to interview INSIGNE and INSIGNE advised that in about 1937 he was employed by Ensher-Alexander and Barsoon Company of Sacramento, California. Previous to 1937 he was active in the Filipino Agricultural Laborer's Association in the immediate Sacramento, California area in an effort to improve labor conditions between the employer and the Filipino laborers. While acting in such capacity, INSIGNE claimed he received no salary except expense money, but did farm labor work in

San Francisco 105-882

the fields and contributed editorials to the "Philippine Mail" newspaper at Salinas, California on a part-time basis. INSIGNE revealed that during his employment with the U. S. Employment Service at Sacramento he took a year's leave of absence to become Coordinator of Labor Relations for the Philippine government. He was employed in this capacity for ten months during 1945. His duties with the Philippine Government were to coordinate labor relations between the workers and employers. During this period his activities as Coordinator of Labor Relations were confined to the State of California.

In the course of this same interview, INSIGNE related that in the past ten years he was active in bringing about a dissolution of a Filipino organization named "ANAK NG BUKID", which means "The Sons of the Fields" or "Sons of the Farm". According to INSIGNE, this organization was founded by one LOUIS AGUDO, whom he did not otherwise identify, to form a brotherhood of farm workers, but AGUDO selected the name of one General RICARTE as an inspiration to sell this organization to prospective members. INSIGNE stated that he took a strong stand against the organization because it did not advocate freedom and democracy, instead, General RICARTE advocated force and violence and had rebelled against the United States Government in 1898, when the United States took over the Philippines under the Treaty of Paris.

INSIGNE admitted being a member of the CaBalleros de Dimas Alang, which he described as being a fraternal organization to bring about mutual aid to its members in a democratic way.

INSIGNE denied that he had ever been a member of an organization known as the "SAKDALISTA", but admitted that during the summer of 1933 he had accompanied the organizer of the organization, BENIGNO RAMOS, on a trip to Washington, D. C. He explained, however, that he did not make the trip with RAMOS in any capacity for the organization. He paid his own expenses as a free-lance writer for the "Philippine Free Press", an American newspaper in Manila. (Unidentified).

INSIGNE stated that on the occasion of this interview he had heard of a Philippine organization called the HUKBALAHAP, but that he did not know anything about this organization, other than what he had read in the newspapers. He explained the principles of the "HUKBALAHAP" as meaning "Army of the People Against the Japanese"; "HUKBA" is Tagalog for "Army"; "LA" is a contraction of the word "LABAN", meaning "Against"; and "HAP" is a contraction of "HAPON", meaning "Japanese". INSIGNE on this occasion revealed that he was unaware that this organization functions in the United States. He stated that he did not know the origin of the

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organization but understood from articles which he had read in the past that the organization is allying with some Communist influences. He stated further that if this was true there might be some indirect connections between this organization and the Communist Party in the United States, although he implied he was unaware of this. INSIGNE further denied that he had ever been pro-Japanese or pro-Communist and he volunteered the information that in 1922 he became one of the first to ever expose Communism in the Philippine Islands, while he was employed with the Manila Daily Bulletin newspaper, an American newspaper.

In this connection, he revealed that he had been "thrown out" of Communist meetings and could submit writing in which he has taken a stand against Communism, even before World War II.

Finally, INSIGNE revealed that he only knew one loyalty and that was toward the United States of America.

ACQUAINTANCES

[redacted] advised he has known MANUEL INSIGNE since about 1934 and has been a fairly close associate in recent years. [redacted] advised further that he [redacted] is presently the [redacted] for the years 1950-1951, explaining that the association which has been active for many years was organized principally for the purpose of providing welfare for Filipino people residing in the immediate Sacramento area. INSIGNE, according to [redacted] is presently acting in the capacity of advisor for this group and is looked upon by the Filipino people in the immediate area as a true democratic leader. [redacted] further related that INSIGNE is perhaps one of the most influential individuals among the Filipino people in Northern California.

[redacted] related that MANUEL INSIGNE is presently employed as the Managing Editor of the "Bataan News" which is published and distributed in the Sacramento area among the Filipino people. The newspaper, according to [redacted] is published semi-monthly and is written in the English language. The newspaper, according to [redacted] is strictly democratic in its makeup and to his knowledge has no connections with the press in the Philippine Islands.

[redacted] further stated that throughout the years he has always found INSIGNE to be most loyal and patriotic to the United States and even though

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INSIGNE is not a citizen of the United States, he believed him to profess the democratic principles of this country. [] stated that he has never heard anyone express or imply that INSIGNE was sympathetic to the Communist Party or any other subversive organization. He stated further that INSIGNE in his editorials in "Bataan News" has always stressed the democratic principles of the United States.

[] (1945-1946), advised she has known MANUEL INSIGNE for the past ten years and during the period she served as [] She worked very closely with INSIGNE who at that time also served as advisor to the group. [] related that she always found INSIGNE to be loyal to the democratic principles of the United States and could offer no information of a derogatory nature regarding INSIGNE.

[] of American Legion Post No. 604, Sacramento, advised he has known MANUEL INSIGNE for approximately 15 years. He stated that INSIGNE is well known to the Filipino people in the Sacramento area, not only through his writings in the "Bataan News", but through his association and influence in connection with the different Filipino civic organizations. INSIGNE, according to [] bears an excellent reputation throughout the years and is considered to be most loyal to the United States. [] further advised that he has never heard anyone make the statement or suggest that INSIGNE belonged to any organization which might be considered subversive. He stated further that INSIGNE, to his knowledge, made no statement verbally or through his editorials which might imply or suggest any disloyalty on his part to the United States. [] stated that INSIGNE in his estimation, is definitely "anti-Communist".

[] of American Legion Post No. 604, Sacramento, California, advised he has known MANUEL INSIGNE for at least ten or twelve years.

[] stated that he has never been closely associated with INSIGNE, but is acquainted with him. He related that INSIGNE in his official capacity as advisor to the Filipino Inter-Community Association in Sacramento, is quite well known to the Filipino people and is highly

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regarded. He stated that nothing has ever come to his attention throughout the years which might suggest that INSIGNE belonged to any organization which might be considered subversive or disloyal to the United States. He stated that INSIGNE has always stressed democratic principles in his editorials in the "Bataan News".

[redacted]
[redacted] an active member of the American Legion Post No. 604, Sacramento, advised he has known MANUEL INSIGNE for at least ten years. [redacted] related that to this knowledge INSIGNE is loyal in every respect to the United States. He stated that nothing has ever been brought to his attention which would suggest the possibility that INSIGNE is or was a Communist or has he ever expressed any favor to any organization which might be considered subversive either to the United States or the Philippine Islands' present government. [redacted] stated further that even though INSIGNE is not a citizen of the United States at the present and due to his age, unable to serve this country in the U. S. Armed Forces, he has always been considered patriotic and loyal to the United States.

[redacted]
[redacted] advised he has known MANUEL INSIGNE for approximately 12 years and has been closely associated with INSIGNE in labor management and labor problems among the Filipino people throughout the Sacramento, California area. [redacted] stated that he considered INSIGNE a very democratic man and believed him to be most loyal to this country. He related that INSIGNE has definitely been a friend to the Filipino laborer, in that he has through the years spent considerable free time in improving working conditions between the Filipino laborer and his employer in the agricultural areas.

[redacted] stated that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning INSIGNE and believed him to be a highly reputable individual.

[redacted]
[redacted] advised MANUEL INSIGNE has been a continuous resident of that hotel for the past 11 years. [redacted] stated that he was not a close acquaintance of INSIGNE, but throughout the years has found him to be a man of excellent character and reputation. [redacted] related that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature and could not furnish any adverse information concerning INSIGNE and believed him to be loyal to the United States.

San Francisco 105-882

The files of the Sacramento Retail Credit Association and the Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento, California, contain no information relative to MANUEL M. INSIGNE.

The following is a description of MANUEL MICLAT INSIGNE as obtained from San Francisco T-5:

Name:	MANUEL MICLAT INSIGNE
Race:	Filipino
Born:	February 24, 1901 at Lubang, Mindora, Philippine Islands
Citizenship:	Citizen of P.I., AR No. 3511655
Height:	5' 4"
Weight:	186
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Black
Scars and Marks:	Mole at right upper lip
Marital Status:	Married (Divorced) Former wife - MELECIA VILLAMOR Married at Stockton, Calif. December, 1928; divorced August, 1931
Children:	

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Last Known Address of

Wife and	
Education:	8th Grade
Occupation:	Newspaper writer, labor management
Residence Address:	1007 6th Street, Sacramento, Calif.
Social Security No.:	566-20-1052
Relatives:	Father - VICTOR INSIGNE Mother - EDUARDA MICLAT Both as of 1926 residing Manila, P.I.
Military Service:	None
Identification Record:	Unknown

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

San Francisco 105-882

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

San Francisco T-1 - [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and JAMES O. NEWPHER of the Washington Field Office on February 15, 1951.

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San Francisco T-2 - [redacted]

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San Francisco T-3 - [redacted]

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San Francisco T-4 - [redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent VINICIO H. NASCA on April 2, 1951 at San Francisco, California.

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San Francisco T-5 - Records, California State Selective Service Record Depot, 1730 24th Street, Sacramento, California, as furnished by SA EDWIN P. PARK on May 5, 1951 by [redacted]

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San Francisco T-6 - Records, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Sacramento, California, as furnished by [redacted] Naturalization Officer, on May 7, 1951.

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REFERENCE - Bureau letter to San Francisco dated March 21, 1951.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 5/11/51

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FROM : [] SA

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI
SAC file (105-882)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-16-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JM

Attn. SA EDWIN P. PARK

(per OGA letter

9-6-11)

A file review of references of MANUEL INSIGNE reflect the following pertinent information:

61-100-620 A memo dated 11/5/41 from SA LOUIS D. WINE reflects that one [] had recently been in contact with MANUEL INSIGNE, who was at that time residing at the Ramona Hotel, Sacramento. [] described INSIGNE as a leader of the Filipino population on the West Coast. [] stated that INSIGNE had shown him a letter received from one VILLIMAN, leading Filipino economist in Washington D. C., stating that INSIGNE should contact the FBI and obtain cooperation of his fellowmen in the U. S. to be alert for any un-American activities on the part of the Japanese.

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61-100-678



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*SA Park
Cognizant*

62-25550-196 INSIGNE was contacted on 4/20/45 by SA ROBERT E. LANCTOT concerning a reported investigation by the Office of Strategic Services of newspaper known as the Philippine Daily Mail. Insigne was reported at this time as the Coordinator of Labor Relations for the Philippine Government at San Francisco.

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 29 1951	
F B I - SAN FRANCISCO	

97-24-24

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100-7837-14 A report of SA ROBERT B. WILEY dated 7/2/42 entitled SAKDALISTA was. reflects that INSIGNE was named as a supporter of the SAKDALISTA group, which was organized in 1933 for the purpose of promoting immediate independence for the Philippines. This information was credited to [].

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105-882-20

100-7837-33

A report of [redacted] dated 2/19/43 entitled SAKDALISTA was. reflects that one [redacted] advised that MANUEL INSIGNE was the Grand Master of the ANAK NG BUKID, a fraternity which later became the SAKDALISTA and which advocated complete and absolute independence of the P. I. from America.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-1397

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 1 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15-17, 19, 20, 26; 3/1, 5, 7, 14, 23; 4/4, 5, 10, 19, 23/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER JON:ec
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advised Huk organization [redacted] after recent shakeup. This interpreted as closer association with Russia. Informant advised [redacted] recently arrested for Huk collaboration; [redacted] being watched for his leftist views. AMADO HERNANDEZ, Philippine Labor Leader, also sympathetic toward Huk. [redacted]

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Referral/Consult

[redacted] according to T-2. MANUEL INSIGNE, Sacramento, California, may possibly assist Huks, as well as [redacted]. [redacted] according to T-1. COSME PORTILLA, Philadelphia, came to U. S. 1914; served in U. S. Navy 1914 to 1918; resided 2016 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, as of December, 1940. No record NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, Merchant Marine Service. NICHOLAS PROKOOSHKIN, Merchant Marine, resides 455 22nd Avenue, San Francisco; born 9-17-1900, Tomsk, Russia, made several voyages 2-1-40 to 1-3-51.

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-16-2011

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(pg 10/2nd para pg 12 per OGA
letter 9-6-11)

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (64-200-239) 2 - New York 2 - Los Angeles 2 - Philadelphia (105-14) 2 - New Orleans (Info) 3 - Washington Field		Searched Serialized Indexed Filed	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED JUN 1 1951 FBI - PHILADELPHIA

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WFO 105-1397

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the Huks are Communist led, and that the Philippine Government has seized publications and propaganda literature issued by the Huks to support this charge. The Informant stated there are about 10,000 active Huks in the Philippine Islands, of whom 5,000 are armed.

According to the Informant, the only evidence of a foreign power aiding the Huks is against the Communist Government of China, and it has been reliably reported to T-1 that there are about 500,000 Chinese in the Philippine Islands, of which about one-half entered the country illegally.

T-1 also advised that it had been ascertained through reliable sources that a shakeup had occurred in the Huk organization sometime around February, 1951. As of March 5, 1951, according to Informant, the Huk organization was [redacted] and VICENTE (VACINTE) LAVA, the latter now deceased. LUIS TARUC, formerly number one man in the organization, had been relegated to number three position [redacted]

[redacted] The Informant described [redacted] as a very intelligent person, and his ascension to the number one position has been interpreted by the Philippine Government as a closer association between the Huks and Russia, which will result in a more closely knit and better disciplined organization. TARUC was described by T-1 as a "Tito" or nationalist type of Communist and [redacted] as the Russian type of Communist.

Concerning persons known or suspected of Huk collaboration or association, as well as persons in the United States who might possibly assist the Huk movement, T-1 gave the following information:

[redacted]

T-1 advised [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
about two years ago and returned to the Philippines around 1948. [redacted]
is regarded as extremely leftist in his views and is presently being watched by the Philippine Government.

The records of Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflect that [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] and he entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, on December 5, 1947, by the Tex-Mex Railway Company. He had been given [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

On August 13, 1948, [REDACTED] departed from the United States at New York on the Holland-American Line.

On November 16, 1948, [REDACTED] and arrived in the United States December 15, 1948, on NC-45346, landing at New York. He advised he was coming to the United States to take his post.

The records of T-7, a government agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, reflects [REDACTED], and contains no other pertinent information.

On July 3, 1949, [REDACTED] left the United States from Honolulu by the Philippine Air Lines.

A description of [REDACTED] obtained from the files of Immigration and Naturalization Service, is as follows:

Height
Hair
Eyes
Marks
Relative
Nationality

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-1 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was recently arrested by the Philippine Government for his association and collaboration with the Huks. At the time [REDACTED] was arrested, [REDACTED] mentioned above, was with him. T-1 also stated that [REDACTED] held in the Philippines about one and one-half years ago.

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AMADO HERNANDEZ

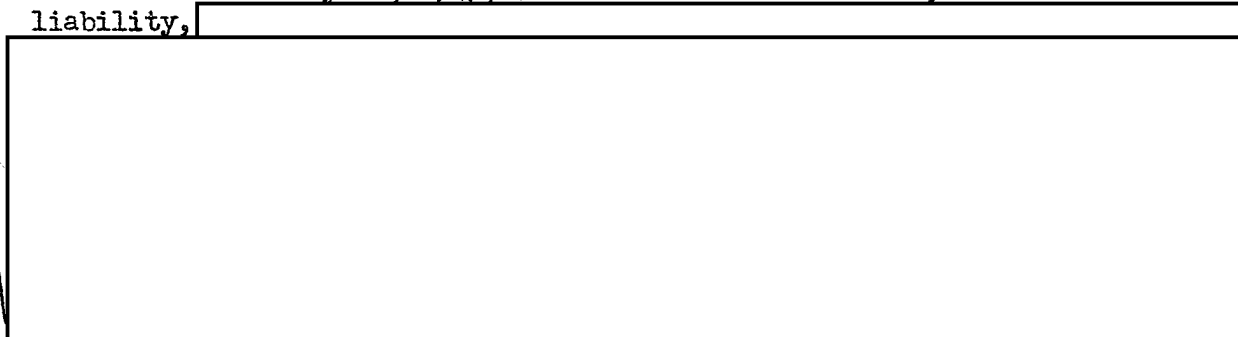
Another, sympathetic toward the Huk movement, according to T-1, is AMADO HERNANDEZ, now a member of the Municipal Board of Manila. HERNANDEZ is also a labor leader and associated with the Congress of Labor Organization (CLO) in the Philippines. Informant stated HERNANDEZ came to the United States a couple of years ago and at that time had difficulty obtaining a United States visa. While in the United States, HERNANDEZ was in contact with HENRY A. WALLACE, former Vice President of United States, and PAUL ROBESON, whose visit to the Philippines HERNANDEZ arranged.

Referral/Direct



Referral/Consult

On January 12, 1949, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability,



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T-2 also

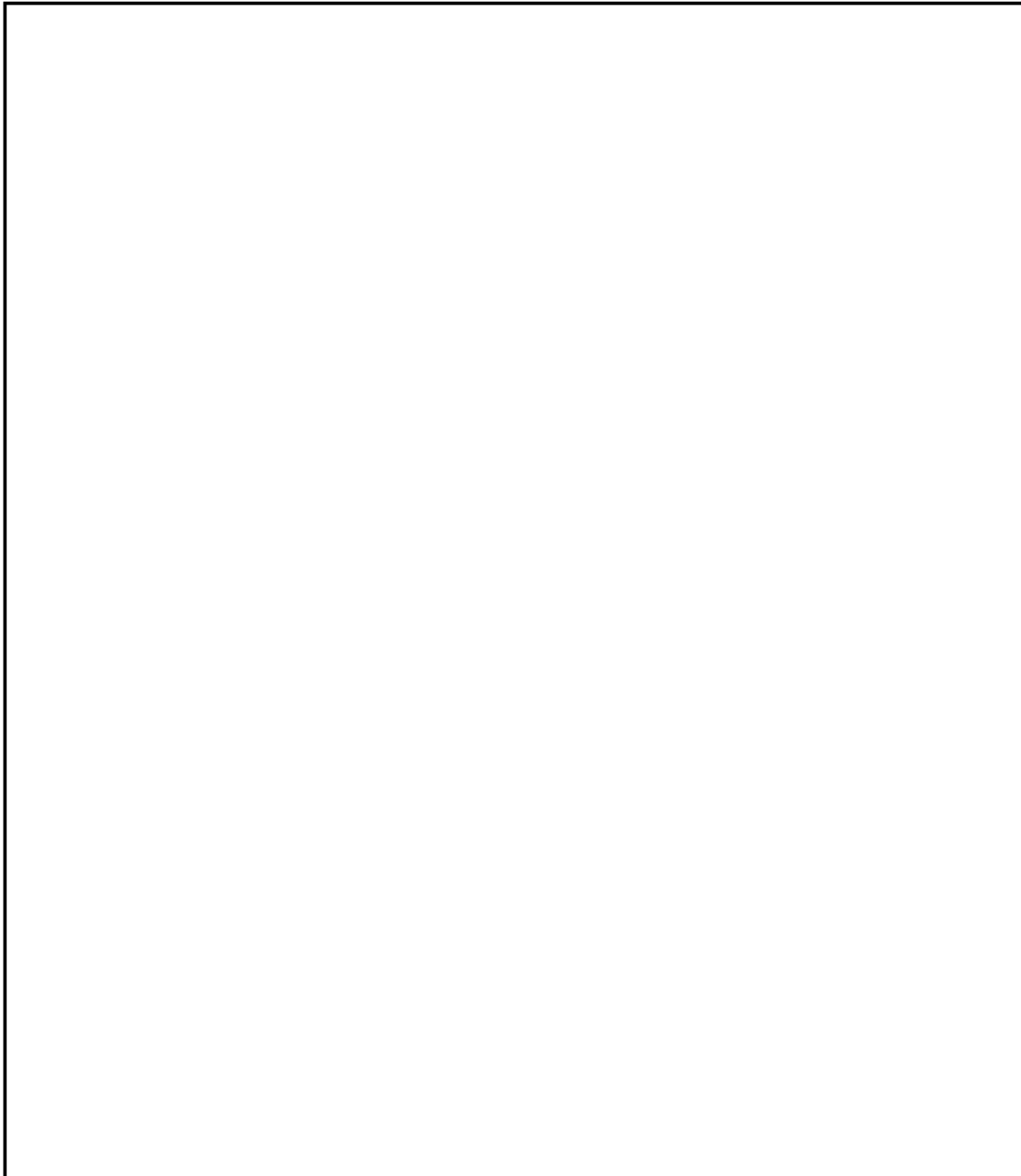


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Referral/Consult



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Referral/Direct

The records of T-7, a government agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, reflects AMADA V. HERNANDEZ, Acting National Chairman, Congress of Labor Organizations, Manila, in August, 1947, addressed correspondence to President TRUMAN urging the President to take immediate positive action seeking early termination of Dutch Indonesian hostilities and resumption of peace negotiations under United Nations arbitration.

MANUEL INSIGNE

Confidential Informant T-1 described MANUEL INSIGNE, Editor, "Bataan News", 925 4th Street, Sacramento, California, (P. O. Box 521) as a radical and rabble rouser, who would probably assist the Huk movement. According to T-1, INSIGNE was on the pay roll of the United States Resident-Commissioner of the Philippines, immediately prior to World War II, for the purpose of keeping Philippine labor in line. T-1 pointed out that this employment was not official, but was a personal relationship between the Commissioner and INSIGNE.

There was no record of MANUEL INSIGNE in the files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, nor in the Security or Passport Division of the Department of State.



As mentioned above, VICENTE LAVA, a brother to the present leader of the Huks, is now deceased. However, T-1 has advised that VICENTE'S

[redacted] (?)
[redacted]
[redacted] The Informant also advised that [redacted] may possibly be sympathetic toward the Huk movement, inasmuch as [redacted] is so inclined.

The records of the Central Office, INS, contain no record of



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WFO 105-1397

[redacted]
According to T-1, [redacted]
[redacted]

on the West Coast, and as a result, is very influential among Filipinos on the West Coast. T-1 was of the opinion that [redacted] in his position, might attempt to use the Filipino Federation and the many Philippine workers on the West Coast to the benefit of the Huk movement.

The records of the Central Office, INS, reflect that Consolidated File [redacted] on [redacted] was transferred to Los Angeles, July 19, 1950.

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[redacted]
T-1 advised that [redacted] who is or has been associated with [redacted] has made several trips to the Philippines since World War II - two within the past year. According to the Informant, the reason for [redacted] trips has not been ascertained, but it was T-1's opinion that his activities may be in the interest of the Huks. There was no record of [redacted] in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Passport Division, Department of State.

[redacted]
T-1 also advised that [redacted] is very sympathetic toward the Huks, not as a Communist, but for reason of a conviction that the Huks are not being treated fairly.

COSME PORTILLA

Confidential Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, reported in January, 1951, that COSME PORTILLA, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and formerly of Caregara, Leyte, P. I., had served in the Pennsylvania National Guard and the United States Navy. T-3 stated he had not seen COSME PORTILLA for about ten years, but had heard from an unknown source

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WFO 105-1397

that PORTILLA returned to the Philippine Islands and is now a leader in the Huk movement.

Consolidated File A-5441733, Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflects that COSME PORTILLA, as of December 12, 1940, resided at 2016 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born September 27, 1891, Jaro, Leyte, P. I. He arrived in the United States at San Francisco, September, 1914, on the USAT Sheridan, and entered the country as an enlisted man in the United States Navy. He served in the Navy from July 22, 1914, to September 4, 1918. As of 1940, COSME PORTILLA was employed as a cook [redacted] b6 b7C

There was no record of COSME PORTILLA in the files of the Visa, Security, and Passport Divisions of the Department of State; Office of Naval Intelligence; or the National Guard Bureau, Department of Defense.

GALO O'CAMPO

In October, 1950, it was reported by Confidential Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, that GALO O'CAMPO, formerly with Ambassador ROMULO'S offices in New York City, was sympathetic to the Huk movement. The records of INS, San Francisco, reflect that GALO O'CAMPO departed from the United States at Honolulu, August 3, 1950.

NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN and NICHOLAS ILAS PROKOOSHKIN

AKA Nick PARKISH

Confidential Informant T-5 in August, 1947, advised that NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, a United States sailor aboard the steamship Hoover in 1945 and 1946, was used as a courier in and out of the Philippines for the purpose of carrying money for the Philippine Communists. The records of the Merchant Marine contain no information concerning NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN.

The records of the Merchant Marine reflect that NICHOLAS ILAS PROKOOSHKIN, born September 17, 1905, Russia, Merchant Marine number Z32549, made forty seven recorded voyages from February 1, 1940, to January 3, 1951. An application for a Seaman's Certificate for Service, dated June 15, 1937, reflected PROKOOSHKIN then resided at 616 South Bixel Street, Los Angeles, California. On January 25, 1943, he presented Certificate

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of Naturalization, number 5746764, issued by the District Court of San Francisco on the same date. The physical examination record dated December 13, 1943, reflects he was born in Tomsk, Russia, September 17, 1905, listed his next of kin, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As of November 14, 1947, PROKOOSHKIN resided at 438A Height Street, San Francisco, California, and listed his next of kin, [REDACTED]

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As of February 16, 1951, PROKOOSHKIN resided at 455 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, California; and his next of kin was [REDACTED] residing at the same address.

The following recorded voyages were made by PROKOOSHKIN during the period 1945 to 1947:

2-1-45 to 5-13-45
1-22-46 to 5-1-46
6-12-46 to 7-18-46
12-9-46 to 1-27-47
5-13-47 to 7-3-47

SS Cape Meares
SS President Grant
SS General M. C. Meigs
SS Marine Phoenix
SS General M. C. Meigs

All of the above voyages were foreign travel, and PROKOOSHKIN was assigned to the various ships mentioned above at San Francisco, California, and was also relieved of his duties at San Francisco.

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It is to be noted that Confidential Informant T-6 of known reliability [REDACTED]

(S)

The records of Central Office, INS, reflect that NICHOLAS I. PROKOOSHKIN, born September 17, 1905, Tomsk, Siberia, Russia, applied for an Immigration Visa May 28, 1927, at Shanghai, China, where he resided from 1922 to the time of the application. He planned to leave Shanghai and arrive in the United States at San Francisco, where he intended to join [REDACTED]. A signed statement by PROKOOSHKIN and dated May 28, 1927, reflected he could not get a Russian passport, inasmuch as the old Russian Government was overthrown and he therefore, obtained Passport number 476, dated May 24, 1927,

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WFO 105-1397

from the Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Kaingsu, Shanghai, China. Visa number 2764 was issued April 25, 1930, to expire August 25, 1930. PROKOOSHKIN'S Petition for Naturalization, number 6877, reflects he arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, May 31, 1930, on the SS President Pierce. Witnesses to his petition were [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

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This petition also reflects he married FERN PROKOOSHKIN December 13, 1931, at Long Beach, California, that she was born February 2, 1908, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and he [redacted]

Certificate of Naturalization, number 5746764, was issued PROKOOSHKIN January 25, 1943, by the United States District Court, San Francisco. He then resided at 480 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.

A description of PROKOOSHKIN, obtained from the files of INS, is as follows:

Birth	September 17, 1905, Tomsk, Russia
Height	5'6"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue-grey
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars	Scar on left ear.

- P E N D I N G -

- 11 -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1

-

[REDACTED]

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T-2

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[REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

T-3

-

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant T-9 as reflected in report of SA MAHLON J. PRICE, Philadelphia, Pa., dated 1-15-51 on instant case.

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T-4

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[REDACTED] Confidential Informant T-1 as reflected in report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, Washington, D. C., dated 3-5-51, on instant case.

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T-5

-

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant T-2 as reflected in report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, Washington, D. C. dated 3-5-51.

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T-6

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(S)

[REDACTED]

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T-7

-

Security Division, Department of State.

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WFO 105-1397

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LEAD PAGE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

AT LOS ANGELES:

Will review INS file [] on []
for background information.

Will determine the activities and associates of []
[] and ascertain if he is possibly assisting
the Huks.

Will ascertain if the Filipino Federation of America is
possibly assisting the Huks, and report background informa-
tion on same organization.

Will check INS records for background information on []
[] and ascertain activities and associates and if he
is possibly assisting the Huks.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Will review local INS records for background information
on [] determine the present ac-
tivities and associates of [] and
ascertain if she is possibly assisting the Huks.

Will ascertain if COSME PORTILLA is still residing in Phila-
delphia area and if he is possibly assisting the Huks.

AT HARRISBURG:

Will review records of Pennsylvania National Guard at PNG
Headquarters, Harrisburg, for service record of COSME PORTILLA.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK:

Will ascertain background and activities of "American Veterans
of the Philippine Campaign", and determine if organization is
possibly assisting the Filipino Huks.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-1397

LEAD PAGE (Continued)

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

AT SACRAMENTO:

covered
Will determine the present activities and associates of MANUEL INSIGNE, 925 4th Street, Sacramento, California, and if he is possibly assisting the Huks.

AT SAN FRANCISCO:

Will ascertain activities and associates of NICHOLAS PROKOOSHKIN, 455 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, California, and if he is possibly assisting the Huks.

b6
b7C

WASHINGTON FIELD:

AT WASHINGTON:

Will make contact with available sources for additional information on this case.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA MAHLON J. PRICE, Philadelphia, Pa., dated January 15, 1951.

Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, Washington, D. C. dated 3-5-51.

Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 3-21-51.

San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 4-10-51.

Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 5-2-51.

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 7, 1951

SAC, WFO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI
(Bufile 64-200-239)

Regarding report of Special Agent JAMES O. NEWPIER,
Washington, D. C. dated June 1, 1951.

A review of referenced report reflects copies of report
have not been designated for the San Francisco office. Accordingly,
two copies of report are being forwarded herewith to San Francisco.

105-1397
JON:HC

CC: San Francisco (Encl.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Proper assign
6-13-51
S.F. leads

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 11 1951	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

105-882-22

b6
b7c

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 6, 1951

SAC, VFO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI
(Bufile #64-200-239)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-16-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

Rebulet to Washington Field dated May 2, 1951, and report of
Special Agent JAMES O. WEMPHER, Washington, D. C., dated June 1, 1951.

(S)

b1
b3

Referenced report reflects Merchant Marine records are negative on
NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, but reflect that NICHOLAS ILAS PROKOOSHKIN, now residing
in San Francisco, served on the S. S. President Grant from January 22, 1946
to May 1, 1946.

(S)

b1
b3

JON:HRV

105-1397

cc: San Francisco ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

6/14

105-882-23

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 100-5354 bjb

REPORT MADE AT HONOLULU, T. H.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/15/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/11/51	REPORT MADE BY <div></div>
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATASCIL born Philippine Islands 11/15/11; became U. S. citizen 8/28/47. He is possibly identical with LEOVIGALDO POTASCIL, reported in 1940 as Secretary of the Filipino Branch, Communist Party, Chicago, Illinois.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

DETAILS: AT HONOLULU, T. H.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities reported on 4/21/40 that LEO POTASCIL, a member of the Balintwak Club, a Communist front organization, was Secretary of the Filipino Branch of the Communist Party in Chicago at that time.

Records of U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service at Honolulu, T. H., failed to reflect any record of LEO or LEOVIGALDO POTASCIL. INS records do contain a record of one LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATASCIL. This individual was born 11/15/11 in the Philippine Islands. He entered the United States 7/4/31 at San Francisco, California. He was given A.R. No. 4160412. He was admitted as a United States citizen on 8/28/47 and was given Certificate No. 6753690.

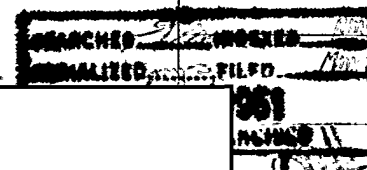
INS records indicate that his file has been sent to INS, San Francisco, where it may be found in the twentieth crate of Box No. 10, File No. 1302-K-1732, Application No. N-400...321-A. His Potition Number is 665-P-8019, dated 7/22/47.

- P E N D I N G -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<div></div>		<div></div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div></div>	
6 - Bureau 2 - San Francisco 3 - WFO 1 - Chicago (Info) (105-522) 2 - Honolulu		<div></div>	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50255-1



Hon. 100-5354

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will check records of U. S. Immigration & Naturalization regarding LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL and furnish to Honolulu a copy of a report, inasmuch as referenced report indicates PATACSIL is now in the Territory of Hawaii.

HONOLULU OFFICE

AT HONOLULU, T. H.: Will attempt to identify and ascertain current activities of LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL.

CHICAGO OFFICE

A copy of this report is being designated to Chicago inasmuch as information regarding POTASCIL originated in that Division.

REFERENCE: Report of SA dated 5/8/51 at Chicago.

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 3, 1951

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - FI

Two copies of report of SA [REDACTED], dated 5/15/51 at Honolulu, T. H., captioned as above, which inadvertently were not originally sent to the San Francisco Office, are being forwarded to San Francisco under cover of copy of this letter.

HLC:bjb
100-5354

cc: San Francisco (w/2 Encls.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN



100-882-25

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 6/15/51

FROM : SA

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PT
(File 105-882)

6/19

It is requested that authority be granted to place a thirty day mail cover on NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, aka NICK PARISH, 455-22nd Ave., San Francisco, California. A lead to ascertain activities and associates of PROKUSHKIN, who has been alleged to have been engaged in courier activities in behalf of the HUK movement in the Philippine Islands, has been set out by the New York office in captioned case.

JPH

Mail Cover
Placed
6/19/51
J.P.A.

DE

✓

MG KM
JUN 16 1951

✓

105-882

13
J.P.A.
26

DIRECTOR, FBI

June 30, 1951

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI
(Bufile 61-200-239)

Rebulet to Los Angeles Office to identify and ascertain whereabouts of PEDRO HALLANDA, dated 4/6/51, and Los Angeles letter to Bureau, dated 5/14/51.

LOREN SPAIR, Chief of Police, Riverbank, California, advised that PEDRO PAJOTA HOLLANDA resided on West Topoka Street in Riverbank. He is engaged in raising chickens and is also a farm laborer. He has no record at the Police Department and is well regarded in Riverbank.

[redacted] advised that he had known HOLLANDA since 1917 and found him to be honest and reliable in business. He advised that HOLLANDA indicated in an insurance policy on his property that he had been a Chief Warrant Officer in the U. S. Army for twenty-five years. [redacted] advised that it was his impression from talking to HOLLANDA that HOLLANDA had been in the Philippine Islands during World War II. [redacted] advised that he would recommend HOLLANDA as far as loyalty to the United States was concerned and had never heard him express himself in any way which would indicate that he had any opinions relative to the Philippine Islands.

[redacted] advised that HOLLANDA was well regarded in Riverbank. He determined that HOLLANDA received two checks from the U. S. Government every month, but was unable to determine his Army serial number as it was not shown on the envelope. It was believed that one check was for retirement and one for disability. ~~REG~~

CWD:DVB
105-382
cc: Washington Field

JE
RHC
11/14/51
cc
Re-Spec to
each outstanding
to

105-382-27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: July 17, 1951

FROM : SA J. FREEMAN TANNER

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - DIALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was contacted on 6/18/51 by the writer at [REDACTED]b6
b7C

It is noted that this office has conducted a recent investigation concerning one [REDACTED] 105-882, and attempts were made at that time without success to locate and interview [REDACTED].

b6
b7C
b7D

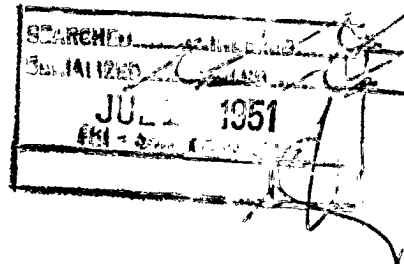
[REDACTED] was interviewed regarding [REDACTED] on June 18, 1951, inasmuch as [REDACTED] has been maintained as a source of information in this office and further attempts were made to evaluate this individual's usefulness as a source.

b6
b7C
b7D[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] did not believe that [REDACTED] is a citizen but he considered him pro-American in every way and pointed out that he has seen nothing which would indicate anything un-American on the part of [REDACTED].b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] was unable to furnish any information of a derogatory nature concerning [REDACTED] and it is suggested that [REDACTED] be continued as a source of information by this office.

b6
b7C
b7DJFT/toc
105-882

2 cc 62-3415

*6/16
30 51 ad Sec'd*

105-882-28

DIRECTOR, FBI

July 23, 1951

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY-PI
Bufile 64-200-239

Re SF letter 6/30/51 which inadvertently carried case in an EUC status.
Instant matter is pending and results of investigation will be submitted by 7/20/51.

JFH:pb

105-332

cc: Washington Field (105-1397)

- JFH, 27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7c

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-882

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 1 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/14, 18, 19, 22, 28; 7/17, 20/51	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> lcm
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background data concerning LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL as reflected by INS records set out. NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN presently sailing as merchant seaman aboard SS LURLINE, a Matson Line ship. PROKUSHKIN reportedly made statements against U. S. in 1944. Informants could furnish no information to indicate PROKUSHKIN acting against interests of U. S.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Re: LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL

A review of the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, reflects that contained therein is a copy of a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service, Honolulu, dated February 26, 1947, under file #1302-K-1732, addressed to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., requesting the Identification Division and Security Division to furnish any records under the name LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAM PATACSIL, Alien Registration #416042, born November 15, 1911 at Beuang, La Union, Philippine Islands. This letter was written in connection with PATACSIL's application for naturalization. The letter reflects the following descriptive data regarding PATACSIL:

Race: Filipino
Color: Brown
Occupation: Electrical engineer

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (64-200-239) 3 - Washington Field (105-1397) 2 - Honolulu (100-5354) (Encl. 1) 2 - San Francisco		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN <div style="font-family: cursive; font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;">See 17(3)</div>	

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SF 105-882

Complexion:	Dark
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Height:	5' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight:	136
Visible marks:	Scar on right forehead; cleft in chin
Nationality:	Republic of Philippines
Prior residences:	Urbano, Illinois, 1940-1942; Rock Island, Illinois; 1942-1942; 1626 Republica Street, Honolulu, T.H., 1943-1944; 3151 George Street, Honolulu, T.H., 1944-to date (2/26/47).
Employment:	War Department, U. S. Engineers Office, Honolulu District, 1943 to date (2/26/47); War Department, U. S. Engineers Office, Rock Island, Illinois District, 1942-1943.

A petition for naturalization filed by PATACSIL and dated July 22, 1947 reflects that he arrived in the U. S. from Manila, Philippine Islands, at San Francisco, California, under the name LEO PATACSIL on July 4, 1931, aboard the SS TAIYO MARU. [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] PATACSIL registered under the 1940 Selective Service law at Draft Board 151, Chicago, Illinois, and was given a 2B classification as being an essential employee in the service of the U. S. Government. PATACSIL's father's name is shown as EDOUARDO BARNACHEA PATACSIL; mother's name MARTINA CACCAM.

Re: NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN

San Francisco T-1, of known reliability, advised on June 14, 1951 that one NICHOLAS PROKOOSHKIN, Seaman's Certificate of Identification #Z-32549, born September 17, 1905, in Russia, sailed aboard American President Line vessels out of San Francisco intermittently between June 22, 1939 and December 26, 1947, with a break in service from 1941 to 1946. PROKOOSHKIN's address is shown as 438A Haight Street, San Francisco. His next of kin was shown as NICHOLAS, Jr., 2125 East Street, Long Beach, California. T-1 advised that PROKOOSHKIN sailed as a waiter, bartender and assistant storekeeper, and that his date of naturalization was January 25, 1943.

SF 105-882

San Francisco T-2, of known reliability, advised on June 22, 1951 that NICHOLI PROKOOSHKIN is also known as NICK PARISH. T-2 advised that PROKOOSHKIN is presently employed as a wine steward aboard the SS LURLINE, a Matson Line vessel, sailing out of San Francisco. T-2 advised that PROKOOSHKIN has been sailing for 16 years and has sailed most frequently in the position of bartender. T-2 stated that PROKOOSHKIN recently brought his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. POLOVNEFF, from Shanghai, China, via the Philippine Islands, stating they had been in Shanghai during the Japanese occupation. T-2 stated that the Japanese were "rough" on his parents because PROKOOSHKIN was in the U. S. The same source stated that Mr. and Mrs. POLOVNEFF were in the Philippine Islands under the International Refugee Organization for several years prior to their arrival in the United States.

T-2 stated that PROKOOSHKIN is the owner of a two-flat building at 455-457 - 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, and also owns a cabin on the Russian River, a summer resort about 50 miles north of San Francisco. T-2 advised that PROKOOSHKIN was in the U. S. Army for eight months during World War II, but was released to enter the Merchant Marine. T-2 stated that PROKOOSHKIN encountered difficulty in bringing his parents to the U. S. because he claimed someone had written a letter making false statements about him.

Records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, reflect that ALEXANDER K. POLOVNEFF, age 54, and EFIMIA E. POLOVNEFF, age 67, arrived in the U. S. at San Francisco on May 26, 1951. They departed from Manila, Philippine Islands, on May 6, 1951, and their nationality was listed as stateless.

Records of the Central Office, Washington, D. C., Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflect that a witness to PROKOOSHKIN's petition for naturalization, #68775, was [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

Articles appearing in the Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life) newspaper reflect that during 1949 BORIS PAVLOVICH MARTYNOW, owner of the City-Wide Real Estate Office, 3140 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, was defeated as a candidate for the office of San Francisco City Supervisor in the election of November 8, 1949. The same source showed that MARTYNOW was formerly an officer in the Tsarist Army in Russia and is active in the San Francisco Russian Center.

San Francisco T-3, of known reliability, advised on July 17, 1951 that Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life) is a Russian language newspaper published at 2458 Sutter Street, San Francisco. T-3 stated that this paper is free from Soviet influence, to the best of his knowledge, and is anti-Communist in its editorial policy. T-3 added that 51% of the stock of this paper is owned by the Russian Center.

SF 105-882

T-3 advised on July 17, 1951 that the Russian Center is an organization of non-Communist Russian-Americans having a clubhouse at 2450 Sutter Street, San Francisco. T-3 stated that the activities of the Russian Center are of a social, cultural and charitable nature and it is believed by him to be free from Soviet influence.

San Francisco T-4, of known reliability, advised that to his knowledge PROKOOSHKIN made no contacts of a suspicious nature during the period from June 20, 1951 to July 20, 1951.

On December 21, 1944, San Francisco T-5, of unknown reliability, advised that one NICKOLAI J. PROKUSHKIN, then residing at Apt. #4, 726 Washington Street, San Francisco, made the following statement: "The dirty, filthy United States. I hate it. See what the Germans are doingwait until the Japs also get going." According to T-5, these statements were made during a telephone conversation between the subject and some unknown individual, while the subject was intoxicated. T-5 stated that the subject's father had been a general in the Russian Army and that PROKUSHKIN was also trained in the Russian Army. T-5 stated PROKUSHKIN lived in Japan for several years, where he liked the living conditions. T-5 stated that NICKOLAI J. PROKUSHKIN furnished a forwarding address on March 24, 1945 as c/o SS CAPE MEARES, Matson Navigation Company, San Francisco, California.

It is noted that the records of the U. S. Merchant Marine, Washington, D. C., reflect that NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN was sailing aboard the SS CAPE MEARES from February 1, 1945 to May 13, 1945.

San Francisco T-6, of known reliability, who is also in contact with merchant seamen of Communist sympathies sailing from the Port of San Francisco, advised he has had no contact with PROKUSHKIN.

The San Francisco Retail Credit Association and the San Francisco Police Department contained no record of PROKUSHKIN under his various names.

+ T-9-11

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SF 105-882

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Three copies of this report and a photograph of LEOVIGILDO EDOUARDO CACCAI PATACSIL are being sent to the Honolulu Office in accordance with the request set out in referenced report.

SOURCES:

San Francisco T-1:

[redacted]
[redacted] who furnished this information to
SA [redacted] 6/4/51.

b6
b7C

San Francisco T-2:

This information was furnished through a
pretext interview conducted by SA [redacted]
[redacted] with PROKUSHKIN on 6/22/51.

b6
b7C

San Francisco T-3:

[redacted] who furnished this information on
7/17/51, to SA HENRY D. GRUSH.

b7D

San Francisco T-4:

30 day mail cover placed on the residence
of PROKUSHKIN at 455 - 22nd Ave., San Francisco.

San Francisco T-5:

[redacted]
[redacted] who telephonically
furnished this information to SA JOHN W.
FAIN on 12/21/51.

b6
b7C

San Francisco T-6: SF-1675.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted], 5/15/51, at Honolulu.
Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, 6/1/51, at Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

105-882

SA. [redacted]

FD-160

b6
b7C

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

CLERK: [redacted]

DATE

6/14/51

SUBJECT

Leo Potasci

ALIASES

Leo Potasci, LEONARDO GUARDADO CARCAM PATACSI

ADDRESS

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

☐ Exact Spelling

☒ All References

☐ Subversive References

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Searched by

[Signature]
Clerk

Squad

Searched References Reviewed by

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

105-882-31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-1397

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 24 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 26; 7/18, 23 8/1, 3, 6-8/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER JON:bar
TITLE /COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Referral/Direct

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[Redacted]

T-2

advises BULOSAN stated he was in contact with LUIS TARUC. T-3 advises BULOSAN sought employment with Philippine government in the United States in 1947. BULOSAN reportedly a heavy drinker. THOMAS OGDEN AMELIA employed Justice Department 2/28/42 to 4/4/46. Background data set out.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 09-21-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

- P -

(per OGA letter
9-6-11)

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referral/Direct

[Redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (64-200-239) 2-Los Angeles (105-855) 2-San Francisco (105-882) (Info) 1-Philadelphia (105-614) (Info) 2-Seattle 3-Washington 9/30		SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED AUG 2 1951 FBI - SAN FRANCISCO b6 b7C	

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105-882-37

[REDACTED]

On May 17, 1951, Confidential Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, advised that CARLOS BULOSAN and the informant had previously held a conversation at which time BULOSAN advised that he was in touch with LUIS TARUC, Huk leader in the Philippines, that he was going to obtain a statement from TARUC which would be posted in the Filipino press in the Los Angeles area.

On August 7 and August 8, 1951, Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that about 1947 CARLOS BULOSAN applied for a position with the Philippine government in the United States. He desired to obtain a position in the field of public relations or in the Information Office. At the time of his application, positions in either field were not available, so his application was necessarily destroyed. T-3 stated, however, that a book (title unknown) listing CARLOS BULOSAN as author was previously read by many persons connected with the Philippine government in the United States, and that after reading BULOSAN'S letter seeking employment, it seemed apparent that either BULOSAN did not write the book or had employed a ghost writer for this purpose. BULOSAN'S letter, according to T-3, had not indicated that it came from a person with the ability to do extensive writing.

T-3 also stated that he had learned over a period of time and from sources which he could not definitely recall, that BULOSAN was an extremely heavy drinker and would occasionally get into a brawl while intoxicated. The informant advised he knew nothing concerning BULOSAN'S political activities or beliefs.

The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, do not contain a record of CARLOS BULOSAN.

Referral/Direct

[REDACTED]

no record of any of these men in the files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

T-3 advised that he was not acquainted with nor did he have any information concerning MANSALVAS, MANGACANG or DURLAO.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On May 7, 1951, Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that PEDRO PAJOTA HOLANDA resided at Riverbank, California (Post Office Box 575). HOLANDA was born April 13, 1906, and of Filipino nationality.

LOREN SPAIR, Chief of Police, Riverbank, California, advised that PEDRO PAJOTA HOLANDA resided on West Topeka Street, in Riverbank. He is engaged in raising chickens and is also a farm laborer. He has no record at the Police Department and is well regarded in Riverbank.

[REDACTED], advised that he has known HOLANDA since 1947 and has found him to be honest and reliable in business. He advised that HOLANDA indicated he had been a Chief Warrant Officer in the United States Army for twenty-five years. [REDACTED] advised that it was his impression from talking to HOLANDA that HOLANDA had been in the Philippine Islands during World War II. [REDACTED] advised that he would recommend HOLANDA as far as loyalty to the United States was concerned and he had never heard him express himself in any way which would indicate that he had any opinions relative to the Philippine Islands.

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b7C

[REDACTED] Postmaster, Riverbank, California, advised that HOLANDA was well regarded in Riverbank. It was [REDACTED] belief that HOLANDA was receiving disability and retirement compensation from the United States government.

Personnel files of Justice Department reflect that THOMAS OGDEN AMELIA, born February 25, 1901, Chicago, Illinois, was employed February 28, 1942, by the Department of Justice as a Supervisor, Processing Section, (Alien Enemy Documents). On June 1, 1945, his position was eliminated and he accepted the office of Records Retirement Officer. On April 4, 1946, he was released by a reduction in force, and as of that date resided at 329 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to his application dated February 28, 1942, AMELIA was engaged in the real estate business from July 15, 1925, to March 1, 1930, and was engaged in financial investigations (self-employment) from March 1, 1930, to February 28, 1942. He attended

WFO 100-1397

Pennington School, Pennington, New Jersey (1909-1916), George School, George School, Pennsylvania (1916-1920), Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania (1920-1921), and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (1921-1925), from which college he received a B. S. degree in economics.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Philadelphia office inasmuch as THOMAS OGDEN AMELIA, mentioned in this report, resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Referral/Direct

T-1

[Redacted]

T-2

[Redacted] as reflected in Bureau letter to CIA, dated June 1, 1951, entitled, "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands, Internal Security - R."

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T-3

[Redacted]

b7D

T-4 California Department of Motor Vehicles, as reflected in Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated May 14, 1951.

LEADS

SEATTLE FIELD OFFICE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Will review Immigration and Naturalization Service records on C. D. MANSALVAS, ERNESTO MAGACANG and GEORGE DUMLAO, to ascertain circumstances surrounding their possible deportation.

Will ascertain background, associates and activities of MANSALVAS, MAGACANG and DUMLAO to determine if they are assisting the Philippine Huks.

Will report all background information on KENNETH HOWARD and his wife, and their activities and associates relative to assistance to the Huks.

LOS ANGELES FIELD OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will ascertain background, activities and associates of CARLOS BULOSAN relative to his assistance to the Philippine Huks.

SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Should determine the present activities and contacts of PEDRO HOLANDA, Riverbank, California, and through available sources determine if he is assisting the Huk movement in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will maintain contact with available sources for additional information on this case.

Will review service record of PEDRO HOLANDA, and also check records of G-2 for information concerning HOLANDA.

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 6, 1951.
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated May 14, 1951.
Bureau letter to CIA dated June 1, 1951.
Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, Washington, D. C., dated June 1, 1951.
Report of SA MAHLON J. PRICE, Philadelphia, dated June 14, 1951.
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated June 30, 1951.

We identified him per your letter to Bureau 6/30/51, which is reported in this report. Now - they ask contacts, activities, etc. Which we have not previously done. Also conducted such additional inquiry as mail cover, etc. A.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: 9/22/51

FROM : SA CLARENCE W. DUNKER

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A thirty-day mail cover was placed on PEDRO PAJOTA
HOLLANDA, Post Office Box 675, Riverbank, California, on
September 10, 1951. A mail cover card is attached.

CTD:pag
105-882*JE**RS Dunker
10/18/51
S.E.*

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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*✓ S A C B**38*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 20 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/9,21,25,26;10/5,7/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH P. MAC FARLAND js
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Deportation proceedings instituted by U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service against C. D. MANSALVAS, ERNESTO MANGAOANG, and GEORGE DURLAO, in that it appeared that the said aliens were members of an organization or association which teaches the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States. Personal history of referred to individuals set forth. No evidence developed of Huk activities in Seattle, Wash.

- P -

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DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

An examination of the files of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, Washington, reveals that on August 31, 1949 CRIS MANSALVAS was served with a warrant of arrest, which warrant states that "From evidence it appears MANSALVAS entered this country at San Francisco during 1927 and has been found in violation of the Immigration laws and is subject to deportation pursuant to the following provisions of law and for the following reasons, to wit:

"The act of October 16, 1918 as amended in that he was after entry a member of the following class, set forth in Section 1 of said act . . . an alien who was a member of an organization, association, society or group that advises, advocates or teaches the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and the act of October 16, 1918, as amended, in that he was after

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<p>6 - Bureau (105-200-239) 2 - San Francisco (105-882) 3 - Washington Field (105-1397) 1 - Los Angeles (Info.) 2 - Seattle (105-286) 2 - Portland</p>		<p>SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED OCT 20 1951</p>	

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105-882-39

SE 105-286

entry a member of the following class, set forth in Section 1 of said act; an alien who is a member of an organization, association, society or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes or displays any written or printed matter advising, advocating or teaching the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States."

Similar charges were filed against ERNESTO ARCEBAL MANGAOANG, who was served with a warrant of arrest on June 28, 1949, and a similar charge was filed against GEORGE Dumlao, otherwise known as JORGE MENDOZA Dumlao, who was served with a warrant of arrest on November 1, 1949 and ordered deported on January 16, 1951.

The files of the U. S. Immigration Service reveal that CRIS MANSALVAS was born at San Miguel, Pangasian, Philippine Islands, on June 21, 1909, he being the son of MAT and MARGARET DE LARNO MANSALVAS, both natives of the Philippine Islands. His alien registration number is given as 5414399, and his Social Security Number is set forth as 573-10-3815. It appears that MANSALVAS attended for a brief period Southwestern University, California Christian College and Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles, California.

MANSALVAS entered the United States through the port of Victoria, B. C., on July 10, 1907, aboard the SS Empress of Russia. The records failed to reveal at what port or place of entry MANSALVAS came into the United States. He arrived in the United States under the name of CRISPULO MENSALVAG.

The files of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service revealed that ERNESTO ARCEBAL MANGAOANG, also known as ERNESTO ARCEBAL MANAOANG, and as ERNESTO MANANOUNG, was born in the Philippine Islands on February 22, 1902, at LaUnion, he being the son of SANTIAGO and JUNA MANGAOANG, both natives of the Philippine Islands. He attended high school at LaUnion, Philippine Islands, and from 1930 to 1934 he attended the Northwest School of Commerce at Portland, Oregon. He entered the United States Army on October 16, 1942, and was discharged therefrom because of being overage on March 20, 1943. On July 18, 1934, MANGAOANG was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Portland, Oregon, charged with syndicalism.

MANGAOANG's alien registration number is 3195603. His Social Security Number is 544-03-2960, and his FBI number is 3187836.

The files of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that JORGE MENDOZA Dumlao arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on April 5, 1926. The records are silent as to the port of entry into

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the United States. He was born at Sta Maria Illocos Sur, Philippine Islands, April 23, 1904. Dumlao resides at 219 Northwest 3rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

CRIS MANSALVAS and ERNESTO MANGAOANG, from information furnished by T-1, T-2 and T-3, of known reliability, have been active in the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington, for a great many years. T-2 advises that at the present time MANSALVAS and MANGAOANG continue their activity in the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, which is the Seattle Branch of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, which is on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

T-3 has advised that MANSALVAS and MANGAOANG, from April 1938 through 1946 and perhaps later have been active in the Cannery Branch of the Communist Party, which branch is made up of the Filipino members of what is now known as Local 7-C, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Local 7-C, ILWU, is the successor organization to the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America, CIO, which is now defunct.

The case against MANSALVAS and MANGAOANG, as well as against Dumlao, is based upon their Communist Party activities in the Cannery Workers Branch thereof.

MANSALVAS up until the early part of 1951 was president of Local 7-C, ILWU. The position of president has been discontinued and all business of the said local is now conducted by the business agent thereof in the person of ERNESTO MANGAOANG.

KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD and [redacted], were in Seattle, Washington, during 1949, during which period KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD was the international representative of the now defunct United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America.

T-4, of known reliability, and T-1 have advised that KENNETH and [redacted] were active in the affairs of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. T-1 has reported [redacted] in attendance at meetings of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, which were held in the Howard Building in Seattle, Washington. At the present time, KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD and [redacted]
[redacted]

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While in Seattle, Washington, KENNETH HOWARD acted as treasurer of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

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On August 22, 1949 KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD came to the attention of this office by reason of the fact that his name appeared on a letterhead of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

On the afternoon of August 7, 1949, the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party at Seattle, Washington, held an open-air meeting at the corner of Washington and Occidental Streets. The principal speaker at this meeting was KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD. In his talk on this occasion HOWARD stated that the United States is unfair in its efforts to deport certain aliens because of said aliens' political views. Subject was observed at this meeting by T-6, of known reliability.

On December 6, 1949, T-1 advised that on the night of December 2, 1949 a meeting of the secretaries of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party was held at the home of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD was in attendance at this meeting.

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On February 20, 1950, KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD and [REDACTED] left Seattle, Washington, to return to [REDACTED].

T-7, of known reliability, advised that he was a former member of the Cannery Branch of the Communist Party; that he is acquainted with MANSALVAS, MANGAOANG and DUMLAO; that he has no information indicating that any of the three persons just mentioned are now or have in the past been identified in any activity in the way of helping the Huk movement, in the Philippine Islands. He stated that if MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS or DUMLAO had been active around Seattle, Washington, in any work in aid of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands he would have heard about such activity.

T-7 stated that the Philippino community in Seattle, Washington, is divided and because of such division everything that goes on in the community is known to both of the Filipino sections. For a number of years this witness states he has openly fought the Communist Party and Communist Party activity upon the part of Filipinos in Seattle, Washington.

T-7 is most certain that if MANGAOANG, DUMLAO or MANSALVAS were doing anything to aid or assist the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands he would know about it. It might be stated here that this witness because of his dislike for MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO would make any information he possessed concerning them available.

SE 105-286

T-3 was interviewed, and he advised that for a number of years he has been active in the Filipino Cannery Workers Union; that he is well acquainted with MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO; that MANSALVAS, MANGAOANG and DUMLAO are Communists; that they always followed the Communist Party line in their union activity; that he has no use for MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS or DUMLAO: that he has never heard it said that either of the three just mentioned are now or have been engaged in any activity in furtherance of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands; that if the three just mentioned were active in behalf of the Huks in this country he would know about it; that the only thing that he knows is that recently MANGAOANG published an article in the "People's World" in support of the Huk movement; that he does not know the date of the particular issue of the "People's World" in which this article appeared; and that he is certain that there is no organized activity in the Filipino community in behalf of the Huk movement in Seattle, Washington.

T-8, of known reliability, was interviewed, and he stated that he is well acquainted with MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO; that they were officers of the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America, CIO, which is now defunct; that the three just mentioned always followed the Communist Party line in their union activity; that the three Filipinos just mentioned are enemies of his in that they continually fought him while he was an officer fighting the Communist element in the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America; that no information has come to his attention indicating that MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO have in the past or are at present engaged in any activity in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands. This informant advises that he is certain that if there was any organized effort in the Filipino community in Seattle, Washington, in support of the Huk movement he would be aware of such activity.

T-9, of known reliability, was interviewed, and he advised that he is well acquainted with MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO; that he was acquainted with them when he and they were members of the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America, CIO, now defunct; that MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO in their union activity always followed the Communist Party line; that MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO always opposed him in the said union; that he does not care for MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS or DUMLAO, and they do not care for him; that he has not heard it said nor does he know that DUMLAO, MANSALVAS or MANGAOANG are engaging in any activities in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands. This informant states that if there was any organized movement among the Filipinos in Seattle, Washington, in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands he would be aware of such activity.

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T-10, of known reliability, was interviewed, and he stated that he was a former member of the Cannery Branch of the Communist Party; that he was acquainted with MANSALVAS, MANGAOANG and DUMLAO while a member of this branch of the Communist Party; that DUMLAO, MANSALVAS and MANGAOANG were members of the Cannery Branch of the Communist Party; that he was closely associated with the three — Filipinos just mentioned in the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America, CIO, now defunct; that they continually followed the Communist Party line in their union activity; that the referred to three Filipinos do not like him and he does not like them; that he has received no information indicating that MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS or DUMLAO have in the past or are at present engaged in any activity in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands, nor has any information come to his attention indicating that there is any activity among the Filipinos in Seattle in support of the Huk movement.

T-11, of known reliability, was interviewed and he stated that he was acquainted with MANGAOANG, MANSALVAS and DUMLAO while they were officers and active in the United Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers of America, CIO, now defunct; that they followed the Communist Party line in their union activity; that he is not a friend of any of them; that he has never heard it said that any of them are now or have in the past been active in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands. This informant relates that if there was any activity in behalf of the Huks in Seattle, Washington, he would be aware of such activity.

All of the above sources of information were interrogated as to any knowledge upon their part of any activity by KENNETH and [redacted] in support of the Huk movement, and these informants have no information relative thereto.

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- P E N D I N G -

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INFORMANTS

- T-1: [REDACTED], who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND, December 6, 1949. b7D
- T-2: [REDACTED], who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND., on September 25, 1951. b7D
- T-3: [REDACTED] who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND on September 26, 1951. b6
b7C
b7D
- T-4: [REDACTED], who furnished information to SA WILLIAM C. TOWER. b7D
- T-5: Not used.
- T-6: SA GEORGE H. ASDELL, made observation August 7, 1949.
- T-7: [REDACTED], who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND, on 9/27/51. b6
b7C
b7D
- T-8: [REDACTED] who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND, on 9/26/51. b6
b7C
b7D
- T-9: [REDACTED] who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MAC FARLAND on 9/25/51. b6
b7C
b7D
- T-10: [REDACTED], who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND on September 27, 1951. b6
b7C
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- T-11: [REDACTED] who furnished information to SA JOSEPH P. MAC FARLAND on September 21, 1950. b6
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LEADS

THE SEATTLE OFFICE

Will endeavor to locate the articles prepared by ERNESTO MANGAOANG for the "People's World" espousing the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands.

SE 105-286

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

The San Francisco Office will furnish complete background information concerning KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].

The San Francisco Office will interview [REDACTED] for such information as he can supply concerning activity among the Filipinos in support of the Huk movement on the West Coast of the United States.

THE PORTLAND OFFICE

Will furnish complete background information on GEORGE Dumlao and will determine if there is any organized effort upon the part of the Filipinos to help the Huk movement.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, dated Washington, D. C., August 24, 1951.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/31/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/10, 19; 10/2, 8, 17/51	REPORT MADE BY CLARENCE W. DUNKER all
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Correspondence received by PEDRO HOLLONDA indicated he received letter from Poultry Producers, U. S. Government and letter from [redacted]

[redacted] reported that HOLLONDA stated he is not in favor of Huk Movement in the Philippines and had not been visited by [redacted]

RUC

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DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JM

DETAILS: AT RIVERBANK, CALIFORNIA:

San Francisco T-1, of known reliability, reported that from September 10, 1951 to October 8, 1951, PEDRO HOLLONDA received correspondence from the Veterans Office in Stockton and San Francisco, California, and that his Army Serial number was 10-K-1172804. He also received correspondence from the Division of the Dispersement, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. He received several letters from Poultry producers of Central California which were apparently feed bills. He also received a letter postmarked June 25, 1951, from [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		<div style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-15deg);"> RUC - [redacted] </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (64-200-239) 2-Washington Field (105-1397) 2-San Francisco (105-882)		

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SF 105-882

LOREN SPAIR, Chief of Police, advised that HOLLONDA did not belong to any organizations in the community; was never in any difficulty; and had no known Philippine associates outside of the community.

[redacted] advised that he has talked to HOLLONDA, and that HOLLONDA stated he was not in favor of the Huk Movement in the Philippines. After discreet questioning by [redacted] HOLLONDA stated that he had not been visited by HERNANDEZ. [redacted] advised HOLLONDA had no known associates or acquaintances who were interested in the Huk Movement as far as he had been able to ascertain in his conversations with HOLLONDA. [redacted] advised that as far as he knew, HOLLONDA did not belong to any Philippine organizations.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] HOLLONDA for four years and had considerable contact with him. [redacted] advised that HOLLONDA claimed he was not in favor of the way the Soviet Forces were operating in the Philippine Islands, and that he thought the Government there should be patterned as the U. S. Government. He advised that HOLLONDA had been in the army for many years. He advised that HOLLONDA had been trying to raise chickens unsuccessfully and was now in debt. [redacted] stated as far as he has been able to ascertain, HOLLONDA does not have any Philippine contacts except for his relatives.

[redacted] was of the opinion from his contacts with HOLLONDA, that he was entirely loyal to the United States.

PENDING

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SF 105-882

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SOURCE:

San Francisco T-1, of known reliability, is
[REDACTED]
who furnished information to SA CLARENCE W. DUNKER on
10/8/51.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER dated 8/24/51,
at Washington Field.

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

11-1-51

~~SAC~~ SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rereport of SA CLARENCE H. DUNKER dated October 31, 1951,
San Francisco.

The Bureau and Washington Field are requested to change
the status of this investigation at San Francisco from RUC to
PENDING.

Additional investigation in this matter will be subse-
quently reported.

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105-882

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cc: Washington Field (AMSD) (105-1397)

Searched _____
Serialized Th _____
Indexed Th _____
Filed Th _____

105-882-41

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

FILE NO.

12/5

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 29 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/25;11/8/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH P. MAC FARLAND - umn
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Bureau and Washington Field Office being furnished with photostats of articles by ERNESTO MANGAOANG appearing in the "People's World" on August 17 and 24, 1951, in which MANGAOANG praises the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands. No indication any activity Filipino community, Seattle on behalf of Filipino Huk movement.

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DATE 08-11-2011

DETAILS: AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

[redacted] in an interview stated that by reason of the fact [redacted] he is widely acquainted in the Filipino community. [redacted] Little goes on in the Filipino community, according to [redacted] which he does not know about, that is of course in the way of political activity. [redacted] advised that there is no evidence of any activity in the Filipino community in support of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands. No effort has been made by anyone in the Filipino community in Seattle to disseminate propaganda or collect funds in support of the Huks in the Philippine Islands. [redacted] positive that if such activity was occurring in the Filipino community he would have heard of it. It is [redacted] belief that the Filipino Communists have no connection with their counterparts in the United States.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SE 105-286

ERNESTO MANGAOANG, on August 17, 1951, had an article under his name entitled "U. S. Filipinos--A Dream Deferred" in the "Daily People's World", more particularly in the magazine section thereof which is known as "Our World." This article in effect purports to record the struggle of the Filipinos in the United States to make a living, and points out that, "Just as organized Filipinos in the Islands--the Hukbalahap-- stands squarely across the path of Wall Street's imperialist plans for expansion and domination in Asia, so organized Filipino-Americans on the main land threaten the whole big business scheme of super-exploitation in the agricultural areas at home."

MANGAOANG, in the August 24, 1951 edition of the "Daily People's World," has an article under his name entitled "The Filipinos-- A Force For Peace." This article lauds the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands and gives praise to LUIS TARUC and other leaders of the Huk movement in the Philippine Islands.

ENCLOSURES: Three photostatic copies of each of these articles, which are self explanatory, are being furnished to the Bureau and two copies thereof to the Washington Field Office.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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SECURITY INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12/13
SAC, Philadelphia (105-614)

December 7, 1951

Director, FBI (64-200-239)

✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

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Reference is made to the report of SA Paul B. Gibson dated 11-8-51 at Philadelphia in the captioned matter. A separate investigative report should be submitted on Cosme Portilla, mentioned therein.

New case opened 12/13/51
The attention of the San Francisco Office is directed to the report of SA [redacted] dated 8-1-51 at San Francisco in the captioned matter. It is requested that the San Francisco Office submit a separate investigative report on Nickoli Prokashkin, mentioned therein. In addition, the San Francisco Office should submit a separate investigative report on [redacted] mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated 2-1-51 at San Francisco.

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In the future nine copies of reports in the captioned matter should be furnished to the Bureau.

Whenever sufficient derogatory information is reported concerning any individual or organization under the above caption, an individual case file should be opened and detailed information concerning that individual or organization reported in the individual case file.

All offices receiving copies of this letter should review their files in the captioned matter without delay to insure that separate case files have been opened where appropriate.

CC - Boston
Chicago (105-552)
Honolulu (100-5354)
Los Angeles (105-255)
Miami (105-356)
New Haven (100-13617)
New Orleans (105-336)
New York (100-80617)
Portland
San Francisco ✓ (105-882)
Seattle (105-246)
Washington Field (105-1997)

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FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

105-882-43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco, Calif.	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 20 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/29; 11/27-29; 12/3-7, 10/51	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
TITLE 1 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - FI	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD has been member of CP since 1935 and was formerly active as Organizer for the CP in the F.T.A.-C.I.O. He and <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></div> and both are active in the CP and related groups. No indication of organized activity on part of Philippine community in San Francisco in support of Huk Movement in Philippine Islands.			
- R U C - DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 08-11-2011			
DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA The files of San Francisco T-1, a government agency which maintains personnel records, reflect KENNETH WINSLOW HOWARD was born May 27, 1908 at Tewksbury, Massachusetts. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 15px;"></div> according to a marriage certificate on file in the Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California. San Francisco T-2, of known reliability, advised on August 18, 1942, a Communist Party functionary meeting was held in Los Angeles, the purpose of which, in part, was so that functionaries could report on how successful the Communist Party had been in agitating for a "second front." The occupant of a car registered to KENNETH HOWARD was observed by SA's MARCUS M. BRIGHT and JOHN R. VICARS as having attended this meeting. In October, 1943, San Francisco T-3, of known reliability, reported that KENNETH HOWARD was then a member of the Branch B, Northwest Section of the Communist Party, Los Angeles, and was to attend the closed sessions of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Convention held that month at Park Manor Hotel, 2200 West 7th Street.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
9 - Bureau (64-200-239) 2 - Washington Field (105-1397) 1 - Seattle (Info.) (105-286) 2 - San Francisco (105-882)			

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105-882-44

SF 105-882

Los Angeles

San Francisco T-4, of known reliability, stated that HOWARD had transferred to Branch B, Northwest Section of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, from the Lerner Branch in July, 1943.

Records of San Francisco T-1 reflect that HOWARD was employed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Service Employees National Union, Local 99, Los Angeles, beginning September, 1943, and as Business Agent for that union from September, 1942. His previous employment was listed as Executive Secretary of the American Guild of Variety Artists, 6331 Hollywood Blvd., and before that as a Business Agent since 1939 for the Retail Hardware Salesmen's Union, Local 215, at 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles. T-1's records indicate that HOWARD was a statistician from 1936 to 1938.

The Daily People's World, a West Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of July 17, 1944, carried a news item that KENNETH HOWARD of the Building Service Union, Local 99, had been appointed to the post of Program Director of the People's Educational Center. He was described in this article as a Harvard graduate and former instructor at Harvard.

The People's Educational Center, also known as the People's Educational Association, has been cited as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General.

According to San Francisco T-5, of known reliability, KENNETH HOWARD attended the California State Communist Party Convention at San Francisco on June 10 and 11, 1944, and represented the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

San Francisco T-6, of known reliability, reported that KEN HOWARD was a delegate to the Los Angeles County Convention of the Communist Political Association on September 24, 1944 from Branch B of the Northwest Section.

San Francisco T-7, of known reliability, advised that HOWARD was in frequent contact with Communist Political Association officials at Los Angeles during 1944 and 1945.

San Francisco T-8, of known reliability, reported that HOWARD met with PETTIS PERRY, then Vice-President of the Los Angeles Communist

SF 105-882

Political Association and a National Committeeman of the Communist Political Association, on January 25, 1945.

San Francisco T-9, of known reliability, stated that KENNETH HOWARD attended the second session of the Southern California State Convention of the Communist Party held in Los Angeles July 15, 1945.

According to San Francisco T-10, of known reliability, in October, 1945 HOWARD accepted employment as an Organizer for Agricultural Workers for the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers Union of America, C.I.O. (F.T.A.-C.I.O.)

San Francisco T-11, of known reliability, stated that KEN HOWARD joined the Communist Party in 1935 at Boston, Massachusetts and in 1938 attended a part-time school for Communist Party branch functionaries in New York City. T-11 added that HOWARD was a member of the Communist Party in Marin County, California as of October, 1946. T-11 continued that as of March 11, 1947, the Communist Party was paying KENNETH HOWARD \$30 per week maintenance.

In April, 1947 San Francisco T-12, of known reliability, advised that KEN HOWARD had been, and still was, working as a Communist Party Organizer in the F.T.A.-C.I.O. He was divorced from [REDACTED] in Los Angeles, and was having difficulty because at the time of the divorce he was making more money than the Communist Party was paying him in 1947 in San Francisco. T-12 added that in December, 1948 HOWARD was still employed by the Communist Party as an Organizer and had been President of the F.T.A. Local at Porterville, California during 1948.

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According to San Francisco T-13, of known reliability, in June, 1949, KEN HOWARD was still employed as an Organizer for the F.T.A. He was an active member of the Stockton, California Communist Party club and frequently held Communist Party meetings in his home at 627 1/2 Fresno Street, Stockton, California.

According to San Francisco T-14, of known reliability, KENNETH HOWARD arrived in Seattle, Washington July, 1949. San Francisco T-15, of known reliability, reported that HOWARD had been sent to Seattle by the Communist Party to help with Party work. T-15 continued that HOWARD attended numerous meetings of the Waterfront Section of the

SF 105-882

Communist Party while in Seattle, Washington.

On July 20, 1949, San Francisco T-16, of known reliability, advised that KEN HOWARD was Secretary of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General and the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is an adjunct of the parent organization.

On August 7, 1949 KEN HOWARD was observed by SA's JOSEPH M. WUSLICH and EDWARD J. HARKABUS speaking at an open Communist Party street meeting sponsored by the Waterfront Section, 12th District, Communist Party, in Seattle. HOWARD spoke against the investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of ERNESTO MANGAOANG.

On March 15, 1950 San Francisco T-17, of known reliability, advised that KEN HOWARD changed his residence from Seattle, Washington to 31 Bulkley, Sausalito, California.

On June 24, 1950, San Francisco T-18 and T-19, of known reliability, advised that KEN HOWARD was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] T-18 and T-19 advised that KEN HOWARD, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] were members of the Communist Party in Marin County, California, and that KEN HOWARD, at the time, was unemployed.

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T-18 stated that on October 20, 1950 a Communist Party benefit party was held at the residence of KEN and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to T-18, the funds derived from this party were to be added to the McCarran Bill Fund, which fund was intended to help defray expenses of the first Communist tried under this act. T-18 and T-19 advised in March of 1951 that KEN HOWARD was being considered as Organizer for the Communist Party in Marin County, California, and was in frequent contact with Communist Party functionaries in Marin County.

T-18 continued that on July 3, 1951 KEN HOWARD attended a meeting of the Civil Rights Congress in Marin City, California, and on July 4, attended a picnic sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress at Ross, California.

The Civil Rights Congress has been cited as a Communist organization by the Attorney General.

T-18 also stated that on September 11, 1951 KEN HOWARD had remarked that the Marin County Communist Party planned to initiate a series of Marxist classes in Sausalito, California in the near future.

On October 12, 1951 San Francisco T-20, of known reliability, furnished a circular which invited the Marin County Civil Rights Congress to a general membership meeting held October 11, 1951 at [REDACTED] KEN and [REDACTED]

With regard to KENNETH HOWARD's [REDACTED] T-13, previously described, advised that she was present at a Communist City-County Foremen in Charge of Cannery Concentration meeting for the F.T.A. on May 1, 1949 at Broderick, California. T-13 further stated that [REDACTED] was in attendance at the meeting of the Stockton Club of the Communist Party held at her home in Stockton, California on June 15, 1949.

T-15 reported that on August 16, 1949 [REDACTED] attended a fund-raising party for the Northwest Edition of the People's World held at [REDACTED]. The People's World has been described as a West Coast Communist Newspaper. T-15 continued that [REDACTED] on September 17, 1949, was present at a Communist Party fund-raising affair held at Seattle, which affair was a benefit for various Philippine labor officials who had been arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for reported Communist activity.

On October 4, 1949 [REDACTED] was observed by SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND in attendance at a luncheon sponsored by the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This organization has been previously described. T-15 added that [REDACTED] attended several Communist Party meetings in Seattle, and that on January 18, 1950 she held a Communist Party meeting at [REDACTED].

T-18, previously described, advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party in Marin County, California as of June 24, 1950. T-18 continued that [REDACTED] KEN HOWARD held a Communist Party benefit party at [REDACTED] on October 20, 1950. T-18 further stated that [REDACTED] attended a picnic-meeting of the Civil Rights Congress on July 4, 1951 at Ross, California. In August, 1951 [REDACTED] attended another meeting of the Civil Rights Congress at [REDACTED]

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Sausalito, California, according to T-18. Informant added that on August 9, 1951 KEN and [] both stated that they were members of the Communist Party.

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San Francisco T-21, a former official with F.T.A.-C.I.O., Local 7, advised he is widely acquainted in the Philippine communities on the West Coast. T-21 stated that he knows of no organized movement on the part of the Philippine communities to assist the Huk Movement in the Philippine Islands. He added that if such activity did exist, he would be sure to know about it.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

SF 105-882

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being transmitted to the Seattle Office in view of their interest in this case.

INFORMANTS

San Francisco T-1	is Selective Service records of LB 242, Hollywood, California.	
San Francisco T-2	is LA-100.	
San Francisco T-3	is LA-2529.	
San Francisco T-4	is LA-2900.	
San Francisco T-5	is LA-EE-1.	
San Francisco T-6	is LA-T-529.	
San Francisco T-7	is LA-MX-2.	b7D
San Francisco T-8	is [redacted]	
San Francisco T-9	is [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
San Francisco T-10	is Pretext phon call by SA [redacted] to KEN HOWARD's wife.	
San Francisco T-11	is SF-S-1433, who furnished information to SA [redacted].	b6 b7C
San Francisco T-12	is SF-S-1425.	
San Francisco T-13	is [redacted] to SA JOSEPH T. DALY on 5/31/49 and 6/20/49.	b7D
San Francisco T-14	is SET 67, on 7/22/49 to SE [redacted]	b6 b7C
San Francisco T-15	is [redacted] to SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND.	
San Francisco T-16	is [redacted] to SA WILLIAM TOWER on 7/20/49.	b7D
San Francisco T-17	is [redacted] to SA EDWARD J. HARKABUS on 3/15/50.	b6 b7C
San Francisco T-18	is [redacted] to SA ROBERT L. HAMILTON on 6/24/50, 10/24/50, 3/19/51, 7/10/51, and 8/10/51.	b7D
San Francisco T-19	is [redacted] to SA ROBERT L. HAMILTON on 6/24/50, 10/24/50, 3/19/51, 7/10/51, and 8/10/51.	b7D
San Francisco T-20	is [redacted] to SA PAUL F. SHARKY on 10/12/51.	b6 b7C
San Francisco T-21	is [redacted] to the writer on 11/3/51. He requested his identity be concealed.	b6 b7C b7D

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(Administrative Page continued)

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND dated October 20, 1951 at
Seattle, Washington.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY MATTER-~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

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REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 5 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/2,5;11/26; 12/11,12/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER JON:CJD
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants advise CARLOS BULOSAN, 123 North Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, reportedly a Communist and in contact with HUK leaders in the Philippines.

CARLOS, also reported to have come to Philippines and contacted HUKS.

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)

DATE 09-21-2011

According to Informant. THURM E PORTER, 3-30 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., employed by Institute Pacific Relations from 1926-1944 and was member of Institute as of 1948; also employed by State Department as of 1948. Background information re NICKOLAI PROKUSHKIN set out.

(per OGA letter
9-6-11)

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

CARLOS BULOSAN

CARLOS BULOSAN, 123 North Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, California, is a free lance writer and was born April 12, 1912, at Binaconn, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands. He is not a naturalized citizen of the United States.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9-Bureau (64-200-239) 2-Los Angeles (105-855) 2-Philadelphia (105-614) 2-San Francisco (105-882) (Enc) 5-Washington Field (105-1397)		SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED JAN 9 1952	

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SECURITY MATTER-~~SECRET~~

105-882-45

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WFO 105-1397

On October 31, 1942, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that BULOSAN was reportedly a Communist and was active among Filipino groups. T-1 added that [redacted] was also a "rabid Communist."

On September 9, 1950, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that CARLOS BULOSAN was present at a social affair sponsored by the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. T-2 advised that this Northwest Committee was a branch of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACFPB) in the northwest section of the United States.

This social affair was held at the home of [redacted] in whose home the subject resided while he was in [redacted]. Concerning [redacted] on May 17, 1949, furnished a signed statement to officials of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, identifying [redacted] as being a member of the Cannery Workers Branch of the Communist Party during 1938 and 1939. [redacted] stated he observed [redacted] present at meetings of the Cannery Branch of the CP during 1938 and 1939 in Seattle, Washington.

[redacted] in a signed statement to officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Seattle, Washington, on June 3, 1949, also identified [redacted] as being in attendance in CP meetings in Seattle.

T-2 has advised that during 1949 and 1950 [redacted] was observed by him to attend many meetings sponsored by the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The ACPFB has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

In October, 1950, Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that CARLOS BULOSAN, under the name of "JULIE", had written to AMADO V. HERNANDEZ, Manila City Councilor and President of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, and the letter reflected collaboration between HERNANDEZ and BULOSAN in connection with the preparation of Communist propaganda for subsequent publication in periodicals in the Philippines.

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On November 8, 1950, Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised he had known CARLOS BULOSAN for a number of years and that BULOSAN [redacted]

[redacted]. According to T-4, [redacted] went to the Philippines several years ago and was supposed to have contacted the HUKS as a representative of some unknown organization in Los Angeles. According to T-4, the HUKS are infiltrated by Filipino Communist Party members in the Philippines and are led by LOUIS TARUC.

On May 17, 1951, Confidential Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, advised that CARLOS BULOSAN had stated that he (BULOSAN) was in contact with LOUIS TARUC, HUK leader in the Philippines, and that he contemplated in getting an original signed message from TARUC which BULOSAN planned on publishing in the Philippine press in the United States.

On May 29, 1951, T-5 advised that BULOSAN had stated that he, BULOSAN, knew every Filipino Communist on the West Coast of the United States. BULOSAN also stated that he wanted the informant to join "the world movement" and while talking, drew a large letter "C" on the table. On May 30, 1951, T-5 advised that BULOSAN had a dinner party at his home and [redacted] was among those in attendance. According to the informant, the evening was spent in discussing [redacted] a scenario writer.

Concerning [redacted], Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised on April 24, 1951, that she had been a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles from 1938 to 1945. In the spring of 1947, Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that [redacted] had been dropped from the Los Angeles County CP because of illness.

Concerning [redacted], Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, who was a member of the CP from 1938 to 1945 in the Hollywood Cultural Section, advised that [redacted] was also a member of this section.

On October 16, 1951, T-4 advised that he considered BULOSAN to be a Communist but added that BULOSAN had engaged in no Communist activities that he knew of. Informant stated that it was common knowledge in the Philippine Colony in Los Angeles that BULOSAN was a Communist.

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WFO 105-1397

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On April 27, 1948, Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, stated that [redacted] in April, 1948, indicated to [redacted] VINCENTE LAVA, had joined the Communist Party in 1934 and at the start of the Second World War, VINCENTE LAVA was head of the Communist Party in the Philippines. According to the informant, VINCENTE LAVA died in September, 1947.

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Regarding CATHERINE PORTER, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., an acquaintance of [redacted] since February,

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WFO 105-1397

1939, and who submitted favorable affidavits in connection with [redacted] application for suspension of deportation, the following information is set forth:

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CATHERINE PORTER was born September 18, 1898, Holyoke, Massachusetts, and as of 1948, was employed by OIE, Department of State, Washington, D.C., as Chief, Philippine Branch. From 1926 to 1944, PORTER was employed by the American Institute of Pacific Relations as a research worker, writer, and editor, and as of 1948, was a member of the IPR. While employed by the IPR, PORTER's [redacted] who was also instrumental in the organization of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

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It is noted that Russian War Relief, Incorporated, was officially organized and started by the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, which is an affiliate of the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS), Moscow.

Relative to CATHERINE PORTER, it is further noted that she has had a series of articles on far eastern affairs published in several periodicals, namely: "Far Eastern Survey", "Pacific Affairs", and "Amerasia."

NICKOLAI PROKUSHKIN, aka NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN

It is noted that informant T-10 [redacted]

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[redacted] In August, 1947, Confidential Informant T-11, of unknown reliability, advised that NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN was used as a courier in and out of the Philippines for the purpose of carrying money for the Philippine Communists.

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In September, 1951, T-10 advised [redacted]

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WFO 105-1397

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is noted that Miss CATHERINE PORTER was the subject of a case entitled, "CATHERINE PORTER, Special Inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)", Bufile 123-351. It is also noted that Bulet to WFO dated 6/13/51 in this case reflects that in April, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ indicated he knew CATHERINE PORTER to be a Communist from official reports; however, upon re-interview on 8/30/50, BUDENZ was unable to identify CATHERINE PORTER mentioned in investigative section of this report as being CATHERINE PORTER previously stated by him to be one of the 400 concealed Communists known to him.

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This report has been given the classification of "~~SECRET~~" b1
[redacted] Confidential Informant T-10.

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INFORMANTS

- T-1. . . [redacted] - as reflected in report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), Los Angeles, dated January 30, 1951, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN; Security Matter-C". b7D
- T-2. . . [redacted] - as reflected in Seattle letter to the Bureau dated 11/16/50, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN, Security Matter-C." b7D
- T-3. . . Letter from [redacted] as set out in Anchorage letter to Bureau dated 3/31/51. b6 b7C b7D
- T-4. . . [redacted] as reflected in report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), Los Angeles, dated 1/30/51, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN, Security Matter-C." b6 b7C b7D
- T-5. . . [redacted] as reflected in report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), Los Angeles, dated 10/31/51, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN, Security Matter-C." b6 b7C b7D
- T-6. . . [redacted] b7D
- T-7. . . .CS LA 3200

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WFO 105-1397

T-8. . . . [REDACTED]

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b7D

(Informants T-6, T-7, T-8 were reflected in report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), Los Angeles, dated 10/31/51, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN, Security Matter - C.")

T-9. . . . [REDACTED]

as reflected in WFO letter to Bureau dated 5/1/48, entitled, "VINGENTE LAVA; [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] SECURITY MATTER - C."

T-10 . . . [REDACTED]

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T-11 . . . [REDACTED]

designated as Confidential Informant T-2 in report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, Washington, D.C., dated 3/5/51.

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T-12 . . . 1135th CIC Detachment, Philippines [REDACTED]

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LEADS

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:

Will ascertain [REDACTED] associates and activities and her possible connection with the HUKS.

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LOS ANGELES OFFICE:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

Will report on pertinent information on CARLOS BULOSAN and [REDACTED] and their possible connection with the HUKS.

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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Will ascertain if NICKOLAI PROKUSHKIN mentioned in this report is identical with NICHOLAS PROKOOSHIN, 438 A Haight Street, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

Will maintain contact with available sources for additional information in this case.

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WFO 105-1397

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter to WFO dated October 29, 1951.
Report of SA PAUL B. GIBSON, Philadelphia, dated November 8, 1951.
Philadelphia Letter to Bureau dated November 8, 1951.
Reports of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), Los Angeles, dated January 30, 1951; May 19, 1951; October 31, 1951, entitled, "CARLOS BULOSAN, was, Security Matter-C."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO**

FILE NO.

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REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 18 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5, 10/52	REPORT MADE BY IJ
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

San Francisco T-1 furnished the name of [REDACTED] as an individual who reportedly is or has been sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. [REDACTED]

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-30-2011

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This investigation is predicated upon information obtained from San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability, who furnished information

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL	
9 - Bureau (REGISTERED) 2 - Philadelphia (REGISTERED) 1 - Washington Field (Info) (REGISTERED) 1 - San Francisco (105-1331) 1 - SF File 105-882		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	

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SF 105-1331

concerning various individuals who reportedly are or have been sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap in the Philippine Islands. Included in this group was [redacted].

San Francisco T-2, of unknown reliability, advised in August, 1947 that one [redacted]

San Francisco T-3, of unknown reliability, advised in October, 1947 that [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART, was a contact of [redacted]. It was not indicated what [redacted] background is.

San Francisco T-4, of known reliability, indicated that the Supplemental Register Statement for Tass News Agency was filed with the Department of Justice on October 28, 1947 for the six month period ending September 30, 1947. Listed among the employees was [redacted]. A notation was made on this statement that [redacted] ceased his employment with the Tass News Agency on [redacted].

San Francisco T-5, of known reliability, advised in April, 1948, that one [redacted] was listed among the members of the American Youth For Democracy.

San Francisco T-6, of known reliability, advised that [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART [redacted] and that ELLA WINTERS [redacted] LINCOLN STEFFENS, [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART [redacted]. San Francisco T-6 described DONALD OGDEN STEWART as having leftist ideas in the early 1930's. However, he had noticed no leftist ideas on the part of [redacted].

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SF T-6 recalled further that at the time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SF T-6 stated that in his judgment, he feels that [REDACTED] is essentially loyal. He seemed like a normal young chap exposed to institutions of learning, therefore, having interest in the various philosophies of the world, according to SF T-6. He felt that [REDACTED] was perfectly normal. The actual starting date of his employment with [REDACTED]. SF T-6 stated that he did not recall [REDACTED] ever showing any interest in any groups, organizations, or nationalistic groups.

San Francisco T-7, of known reliability, has indicated that [REDACTED],

[REDACTED] ELLA WINTER STEWART and ANNA LOUISE STRONG in transmitting messages from those people in Moscow to DONALD ANGUS CAMERON in Boston. San Francisco T-8, of known reliability, has advised that since 1921, ANNA LOUISE STRONG has resided intermittently in Russia and the United States. During her stays in the United States, she has made several lecture tours, during which she has consistently praised Russia. She has written many books and pamphlets which have always been in praise of the Soviet Union. She was formerly a member of the American Russian Institute, an organization declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

San Francisco T-9, of known reliability, advised

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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San Francisco T-10, of known reliability, determined that at the time of this entry into the United States,

[redacted]
[redacted] The identification card was valid until March 31, 1945, although extended until June 31, 1945, and was signed by the Chief of Press Section, MKID (People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs), A. PETROV. T-8 further advised that [redacted] passport was valid for travel to the USSR.

[redacted] T-8 further advised that she had an identification card certifying that [redacted] signed by the Chief of Press Section, MKID (People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs), A. PETROV, Moscow, Russia. This card was originally valid until March 31, 1945, although it was extended to June 31, 1945.

San Francisco T-12, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning a contact of [redacted] at Los Angeles, California from January 20 to 22, 1947. Also present on one occasion was [redacted] who was subsequently identified by San Francisco T-11, of known reliability,

[redacted]
The identity of [redacted] was believed to be determined from physical surveillance of [redacted] which reflected that they and one [redacted] entered an automobile on January 21, 1947, which was determined to be registered to DONALD OGDEN STEWART, MGM Studio, Culver City, California. Also [redacted] several times referred to [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART.

SF 105-1331

[] advised [] that there had been a general labor strike in San Francisco and though the police tried to guard the goods being delivered through the picket lines, labor won out in the end.

As to the race situation [] related that he once entered a real estate office and protested race restrictions against the Japanese. [] also described the Mexican zoot suit gangs as the major race problem in Los Angeles. [] also referred to agreements among Beverly Hills house owners not to sublease to Jews or Negroes.

[] indicated that when he finished at [] he hoped to work on a small town newspaper to learn methods of propaganda.

In connection with the AYD, [] told [] that the AYD had been active in supporting pickets at the various strikes in Los Angeles; that there are 225 members of the AYD at UCLA, 40 of whom are active and only 20 of whom are really active and accomplish things.

According to T-9, [] considered the UCLA Police Force of the "Storm Trooper" type. [] told [] further that he, [] was arrested for strike activity and taken to the Hollywood Jail and then to the Lincoln Heights Jail. He commented that "when you go into jail like that, you come out a Communist."

In discussing the future in the United States, [] stated "I look for a general strike with martial law taking over, the Army to remain in power for years." He added that American capital is the dominating thing in the United States today.

- P E N D I N G -

SF 105-1331

ADM. PAGE

SOURCES

San Francisco T-1 - [redacted]
[redacted] as of 9-18-50, who has lived in the Philippine Islands and appears to have knowledge of political activities in that location. [redacted] requested that his name not be referred to in connection with this information as it might prejudice his opportunity to [redacted]

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San Francisco T-2 - Information contained in Bureau letter 11-30-50 to Washington Field in the case entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands, Internal Security - PI, page 7, which referred to information contained in the report of SA [redacted] dated at Washington, D.C., August 13, 1947, entitled "Tass News Agency, also known as Telegraph Agency of the USSR, Tass Agency, Internal Security - R." A copy of this report was not received by the San Francisco office.

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San Francisco T-3 - Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 11-30-50 entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands, Internal Security - PI," Page 7, which referred to the report of SA FRANCIS D. COOLEY dated 10-6-47, at Los Angeles in the case entitled [redacted] Internal Security - R." A copy of this report was not received by the San Francisco office.

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San Francisco T-4 - Bureau letter to Washington Field dated 11-30-50, entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands, Internal Security - PI," page 7, which referred to the report of SA [redacted] [redacted] dated February 16, 1948 at Washington, D.C., entitled "Tass News Agency, also known as Telegraph Agency of the USSR, Internal Security - R." A copy of this report was not received by the San Francisco office.

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SF 105-1331

San Francisco T-5 - [redacted] as indicated in report of SA VERNON D. JENSEN, Los Angeles, 4-8-48 entitled "American Youth For Democracy, Internal Security - C," page 55, in referring to [redacted] name appearing on page 290.

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San Francisco T-6 - [redacted]
[redacted]

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San Francisco T-7 - [redacted]

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San Francisco T-8 - [redacted]

San Francisco T-9 - Information contained in New York letter of 3-20-46 to the Bureau, captioned "ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was; Internal Security - R; Registration Act (Bureau file 100-7888)". The letter does not clearly show the source of this information, though it appears to be either the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Bureau or U.S. Customs Bureau.

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San Francisco T-10 - A discreet search of [redacted] personal property conducted by U.S. Custom Officials, at Pier 54, New York City, on 1-21-46 upon arrival of the SS Empire Ettrick, Cunard White Star Lines, from Belfast, Ireland. Also present were SAs BREWER WILSON and ROBERT J. WIRTH.

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San Francisco T-11 - [redacted]

[redacted] (Report SA FRANCIS D. COOLEY, Los Angeles, 5-1-47, captioned [redacted])

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[redacted] Internal Security - R)

San Francisco T-12 - Overheard from storage closet adjoining room 337, Beverly Hills Hotel, by SAs WILLIAM W. WOOD, [redacted] BERYL M. GOODENOW, FRANCIS D. CODLY.

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Copies of this report are being furnished for information purposes to the Philadelphia Office because of the fact that [redacted]

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[redacted] and to the Washington Field Office because the latter office is the office of origin in the case entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippines, IS - PI."

SF 105-1331

LEADS

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will ascertain the present activities and contacts

[redacted]
[redacted] (See same lead report SA [redacted], San Francisco
February 1, 1951, entitled Communist Activities in the Philippine
Islands; Internal Security - PI, Philadelphia #105-614).

Will also obtain complete description of [redacted]

REFERENCES

Bulet to Philadelphia dated 12-7-51, and
Report of SA [redacted] dated 2-10-51,
both entitled "Communist Activities in the
Philippine Islands, Internal Security - PI."

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Director, FBI (64-200-239)

January 31, 1952

SAC, San Francisco (105-882)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Letter of JAMES O. NEWMAN dated 1/5/52 at Washington Field in which the San Francisco Office was requested to ascertain if NIKOLAI PROKUSHKIN, allegedly a possible courier between Manila and Hong Kong, was identical with NICHOLAS PROKOOSHKIN, 433-A Haight Street, San Francisco.

From information previously reported, it is deemed that this allegation pertains to NICHOLAS ILAS PROKOOSHKIN, formerly of 433-A Haight Street, who presently resides at 455 - 22nd Avenue, San Francisco.

In addition, rerep enclosed a photograph of NIKOLAI PROKUSHKIN on board the SS INCIDENT GRANT. The source of this photograph is not indicated and it is noted that the picture of PROKUSHKIN is not distinct. This photograph was exhibited to Special Agent [redacted] of this office, who had previously interviewed PROKOOSHKIN under pretext. SA [redacted] advised that the photograph bears a strong resemblance to PROKOOSHKIN, but could not make a positive identification because of the lack of clarity in the photograph.

In accordance with instructions contained in Bulet to Philadelphia in the above-captioned matter, dated 12/7/51, an individual case file on [redacted] was., Prokushkin, has been reopened and information concerning him will be reported in the individual case file under the caption "NICHOLAS ILAS PROKOOSHKIN, was., INTERNAL SECURITY - PI," San Francisco File 105-174, San Francisco origin.

In view of the foregoing, instant matter is being considered

LJC.

CC: JET
REGISTERED

CC: Washington Field (105-1327; REGISTERED)
Los Angeles (105-855; info.; REGISTERED)
Philadelphia (105-614; info.; REGISTERED)
SF 105-174

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JW

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

April 7, 1952

SAC, WFO (105-1397)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference WFO report dated August 24, 1951.

It is requested that the Baltimore Office at Ft. Holabird, Maryland, check the records of G-2, against the name of PEDRO PAJOTA HOLANDA, aka. HOLANDA, born April 13, 1906, in the Philippine Islands. He allegedly served 25 years in the United States Army and was discharged with the rating of Chief Warrant Officer. His present address is West Topeka Street, Riverbank, California, where he has resided since 1947. It is requested that all pertinent background information be reported.

WOC:bjr

CC: Baltimore (105-367)

San Francisco (105-882) (Info)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

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105-882-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: Washington Field

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE MAY 2 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17, 21/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] WOC:kw	b6 b7C
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability advises Hukbalahap movement in Philippines is decreasing in strength, and is believed to be under control. Many Huk members of Guerrilla Army took advantage of government offer of amnesty and returned to normal life. Informant has no knowledge of any communication or activities between Huks in Philippines and persons in the United States. Army retirement record of PEDRO P. HOLANDA set out. [REDACTED] has no information regarding Communist activities in the Philippines. He left Philippines in 1946.

P DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-30-2011

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability, who maintains contact with Philippine authorities, advised that the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippines seems to be losing strength and aggressiveness. He said the president of the Philippines had in the recent past offered amnesty to the rank and file members of the Huks, and that many members had laid down their arms and taken advantage of the opportunity to abandon the Huk Guerrillas. The informant stated that many of the Huks were people who desired Agrarian reforms, and when such reforms were not forthcoming they joined up with the Huks to try to force the government to place reforms demanded into effect. He said, no doubt, the leadership of the Huks had come under the influence of Communism, but many of the rank and file members have no

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9-Bureau (64-200-239) 1-Baltimore (105-367) (Info) 2-St. Louis 1-Newark (105-785) (Info) 1-San Francisco (105-882) (Info) 3-Washington Field (105-1397)		SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED MAY 6 1952 FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-882-790

WFO 105-1397

particular interest in Communism, and will probably return to normal life once the desired land reforms are fully put into effect.

T-1 advised that he has been unable to establish any activity or communication between the Huks and persons in the United States. If there is any activity in the United States in behalf of the Huks it is of small proportions and of little consequence.

SE [] caused a search to be made of the officer and enlisted files of the Army and Air Force for a file pertaining to PEDRO PAJOTA HOLANDA, aka. PEDRO HOLANDA, and was advised that no record could be found in Washington, D. C.

[] advised that he served in the Philippines from 1943 to 1946, as [] but that his duties did not involve the Huk movement, but were concerned with collaborating with the American Consul in connection with persons from the Philippines trying to enter the United States. He advised that []

[] had worked almost exclusively with Huk cases and has been trying to keep up with them since returning to private life. He said [] would know more about members of the Huks and of any contacts with persons in the United States than anyone else he knew of.

[] advised that he has never heard of [] and could furnish no information regarding him.

[] made available the Finance Office file pertaining to PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army serial numbers 6736045 and W 2123051, whose current address is Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California. HOLANDA received a disability discharge from the Army on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, after 20 years service in the United States Army. This file reflects that he was born April 13, 1906, at Leyte, Philippine Islands. He is currently receiving \$201.89 per month retirement pay from the Army.

PENDING

WFO 105-1397

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

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T-1:

[REDACTED]

is a confidential source of information of the Washington Field Office.

LEADS

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

At the Army Records Center will review the service file of PEDRO P. HOLANDA, ASN 6736045 and W 2123051 and report background information. Will furnish copy of report to the San Francisco Office, in which territory HOLANDA resides.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will follow results of investigation.

One copy of this report is designated for the Baltimore Office for its assistance in checking the files of G-2 for the name of PEDRO P. HOLANDA, as set out in Washington Field Office letter dated April 7, 1952.

One copy of this report is designated for the information of the Newark Office, as that office has an outstanding lead to interview [REDACTED] [REDACTED], who is also mentioned in this report.

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One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the San Francisco Office as PEDRO P. HOLANDA, mentioned herein, resides in the San Francisco Office territory.

WFO 105-1397

REFERENCES: Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

Report of SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA dated April 11, 1952, at New York City.

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau and Baltimore Office dated April 7, 1952.

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DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

June 10, 1952

SAC, WFO (105-1397)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

done 6/26/52
Rebulet 5/28/52 and rerep SA JAMES O. NEWPHER, WFO,
dated 1/5/52.

Submitted herewith are two copies of corrected pages
4 and 8, in accordance with referenced letter, to auxiliary offices
who previously received copies of referenced report. Nine
corrected copies of pages 4 and 8 are being furnished the Bureau.

JCH:GJD

2 - Los Angeles (105-855)(Reg. Mail)
2 - Philadelphia (105-614)(Reg. Mail)
2 - San Francisco (105-882)(Reg. Mail) ✓



pls handle

Encls. (9)

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 16 1952	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

C/105-002-50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER **99 003 B**

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army M	<p>Pedro Pagote Holanda #6736045 Pedro Pagote Holanda #5945707</p>	<p>8-27-37 Fros. of S.P. Calif. alien regis 2-20-43</p>		

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SEARCHED.....	INDEXED <i>mb</i>
SERIALIZED <i>mb</i>	FILED.....
JUN 20 1952	
FBI - [redacted]	

105-852-51

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Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

99 003 B

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	<p>DESCRIPTION: Color: Brown Sex: male Height: 5'6" Weight: 135 lbs. Hair: black Eyes: brown Complexion: dark Build: medium Scars and marks: $\frac{1}{2}$" scar across tip right index finger, herniotomy scar left. Birth: 4-13-03, Palo, Leyte, P.I. Residence: in 1948, 1st Filipino Infantry Camp Beale, Calif. Person to be notified: (Wife) Mrs. Maxima Abardo Holand 1204 Pine St. Marysville Calif.</p>			

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (105-1397)

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

DATE: June 18, 1952

Re St. Louis let dated May 21, 1952, and report of SA
[redacted] dated May 2, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

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The files of the Department of the Army reflect that Pedro P. Holanda, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051, enlisted on July 5, 1928, at San Francisco, California. Holanda was retired as a Master Sergeant on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty after twenty years of honorable service. The diagnosis for his retirement was Encephalopathy, Post Traumatic, severe. This injury occurred on June 3, 1942, at Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands, as a result of a Japanese bomb blast. Holanda was advanced on the retirement list to Warrant Officer (jg), and is currently receiving retirement pay in that grade. There was no derogatory information contained in the subject's service record.

Additional information as appearing in the subject's service record is set out below:

Date of Birth:	April 13, 1906
Place of Birth:	Leyte, Philippine Islands
Height:	66½ inches
Weight:	139 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Marital Status:	Married
Former Occupation:	Professional soldier
Home Address:	PO Box 575 Riverbank, California (1951)

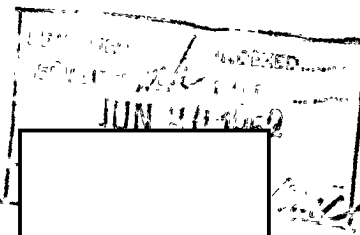
Relatives:

Maxima A. Holand, wife
PO Box 575
Riverbank, California
Victor Holanda, father
Guindapunan, Palo
Leyte, Philippine Islands

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Enclosure

✓ cc: SAC, San Francisco (105-882)



105-882-52

A search of the name indices of the Identification Division resulted in locating a noncriminal record for Pedro Pagota Holanda, FBI #99003E. A transcript of this record is enclosed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM NO. 1

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 16 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/9, 10/52	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] WOC:mss
TITLE ✓ COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051; born April 13, 1906; enlisted in United States Army, July 5, 1928; was retired March 31, 1949, and presently resides at Riverbank, California.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2011

- C -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Baltimore Division ascertained that no record of PEDRO P. HOLANDA could be found in the files of T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations.

The files of the Department of the Army reflect that PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051, enlisted on July 5, 1928, at San Francisco, California. HOLANDA was retired as a Master Sergeant on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty after twenty years of honorable service. At the time HOLANDA was retired, he was advanced on the retirement list to Warrant Officer (jg), and is currently receiving retirement pay in this grade. HOLANDA is described in the Army records as follows:

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9 - Bureau (64-200-239)			
① - San Francisco (105-882) (Inf) (Bm) C			
3 - Washington Field (105-1397)			

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SECURITY INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-882-53

WFO 105-1397

Date of Birth:	April 13, 1906
Place of Birth:	Leyte, Philippine Islands
Height:	66½ inches
Weight:	139 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Marital Status:	Married
Former Occupation:	Professional Soldier
Home Address:	Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California (1951)
Relatives:	MAXIMA A. HOLANDA, wife, Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California VICTOR HOLANDA, father, Guindapunan, Palo Leyte, Philippine Islands.

The indices of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, contains a non-criminal record for PEDRO PAGOTA HOLANDA, which reflects that he has FBI Number 99003B.

- CLOSED -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished the San Francisco Division for informational purposes, inasmuch as it contains information regarding PEDRO P. HOLANDA, who resides in the San Francisco Division territory.

This case is being closed, as all logical leads have been covered and no substantial amount of information has been developed indicating any connection between Communist Activities in the Philippines and the United States, and because individual case files have been opened on persons of Philippine Nationality residing in the United States, who are, or may be associated with Communist Activities in the United States.

INFORMANT

T-1 is G-2, as reflected in Baltimore letter to Washington Field Office dated May 19, 1952.

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter dated June 18, 1952.

Report of Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS dated June 17, 1952, at Newark, New Jersey.

'Incentive' for the Huks

New York

THE Philippine authorities are offering free trips to Mecca as an incentive to Moslem Huks to give up their guerrilla warfare and surrender to Loyalist forces.

A dispatch from Manila to the newspaper Madrid, published in the Spanish capital, also reported that the bonus offered to non-Islamic rebels for a peaceful surrender is a small farm, 100 pesos and a sack of rice, and that some 250 families of such "reconstructed" Huks already have taken advantage of the novel Government offer and have been settled on lands in the Southern Philippine Islands.

That program of winning the rebel bands of Huks away from their Communist leaders by bribing them has been put into effect by Don Ramon Magsaysay, Philippine Secretary of Defense. It is a costly technique, but is paying off, and the Huk chiefs, who still control an estimated total of 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas, are watching powerlessly while their men melt away.

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SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, California
September 9, 1952
Editorial Page

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105-882-54

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DATE 09-21-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

Director, FBI (64-200-239)

6-2-55

SAC, San Francisco (105-882)

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

INTERNAL SECURITY - PT

ReBulet to San Francisco, 5-19-55, captioned [REDACTED]
IS - PI."

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[REDACTED]

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The following reliable sources, who are familiar with activities within the Filipino population in the San Francisco Area, were contacted to ascertain if they possessed any knowledge that such a group exists [REDACTED]

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On 5-27-55, [REDACTED] who is familiar with activities within the Filipino colony in San Francisco and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he was acquainted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BAITAZAR CUYUGAN who presently resided in the Philippine Islands and who had been an employee of the US Post Office at San Francisco in the late 1920's. [REDACTED] stated that BAITAZAR CUYUGAN was known among the Filipinos in San Francisco as BERT CUYUGAN. This source advised that he was aware through leading Filipino newspapers that BAITAZAR CUYUGAN had been arrested in the Philippine Islands by Filipino authorities because of his affiliations in an official capacity with a Communist movement in the Philippines. [REDACTED] stated that although he is only acquainted with [REDACTED] in a casual manner, nothing has ever been brought to his attention which would indicate that [REDACTED] harbored any pro-Communist beliefs or that he had any sympathies toward the Communist Party or the Huk Movement in the Philippine Islands. [REDACTED] stated that he had no knowledge which would indicate [REDACTED]

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REGISTERED

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cc: Bufile 105-32561 [REDACTED]
SF 105-2663 [REDACTED]
SF 100-10499 (FILIPINO ACTIVITIES-SF DIVISION)
SF 100-26375 (CP-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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~~SECRET~~

105-882-55

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Bureau (64-200-239) from SAC, SF (105-882)
Re: CP ACTIVITIES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
HFF:pag

[redacted] stated that he has never heard of any Filipinos in San Francisco soliciting assistance for the CP in the Philippine Islands.

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[redacted] who is familiar with activities within the Filipino population in San Francisco and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 5-31-55 that he was not acquainted with [redacted] and he had no knowledge [redacted]

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[redacted] stated, however, that he was acquainted with BERT CUYUGAN when BERT CUYUGAN resided in San Francisco in the early 1920's through their mutual connection involving activities of the Methodist Church. He stated, however, that he had no knowledge of any CP affiliation on the part of BERT CUYUGAN and he was unaware that BERT CUYUGAN had any relatives presently residing in San Francisco.

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On 4-7-55, [redacted] who is familiar with activities within the Filipino colony in San Francisco and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he was not acquainted with [redacted].

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On 4-20-55 [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he had learned through discreet inquiry with other individuals within the Filipino colony, that [redacted] was a very quiet individual who spent most of his time at home, and that [redacted] maintained a good reputation among the Filipino people in San Francisco, and that there was no indication that [redacted]

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[redacted] This source advised that nothing was ever brought to his attention which would indicate that there is and [redacted]

b1
b6
b7C

(S) [redacted]
(The above source should be concealed in reports that are to be disseminated.)

b1

Inasmuch as the above sources could furnish no information which would indicate the existence of a group within the Filipino colony in San Francisco who are assisting the Philippine CP, no further investigation is being conducted at this time.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Bureau (64-200-239) from SAC, SF (105-882)
RE: CP ACTIVITIES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
HPF:pag

It is noted, however, that an SGE investigation concerning []
[] BALTAZAR CUYUGAN, mentioned above, is anticipated in
the near future and should this SGE investigation of [] produce
any information indicating the existence of such a group, this information
will be furnished the Bureau expeditiously under the above caption.

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-882)

DATE: 2/3/56

FROM : SA HENRY D. CRUSH

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
IS - R and PIALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

On January 31, 1956, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SA Eugene A. Boguslav, now deceased, furnished the following information while in San Francisco on his way to the East Coast on a business trip:

b6
b7C

Open CP activity in the Philippines has practically ceased. The most prominent Party Line follower at present is Senator CLARO RECTO, who is actually a member of the Nationalist Party of President Magsaysay, who is strongly pro-American.

RECTO was a member of the puppet government in the Philippine Islands under the Japanese occupation and was jailed with others by General MAC ARTHUR as a collaborator. Since this time [REDACTED] believes that RECTO has become anti-American, although the Senator claims that he is not actually anti-U.S., but merely pro-Philippine. RECTO, according to [REDACTED] is a very capable individual, with a good education, who speaks excellent English and has considerable influence among the young Philippine intellectuals. He lost a son in an automobile accident and has two daughters, both married to Americans, from whom he has become estranged. After the war and his imprisonment he ran for Senator. Despite his influence among the intellectuals, he placed 6th in Manila in the election, although Manila was considered his strongest district. As Senators in the Philippine Islands are elected at large, despite his apparently poor showing he was nevertheless elected.

In his policies RECTO stresses Philippine Nationalism and in this sense calls for trade with Red China and for other movements favored by the U.S.S.R. As he is considered to be somewhat of an authority on foreign affairs, having occupied a Governmental position in that field under the Japanese, he is a potential danger to the U.S. in the Philippines.

Above for information - no action recommended.

100-10499 (Philippine Activities - SF)
100-26375 (Communist Party - Philippine Islands)

HDG:clw
(3)

10/18/68 NB

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
FEB 1 1956
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO[REDACTED] HPF
-56

PHILIPPINE CHIEF TELLS W. R. HEARST JR.—

Anti-Red Strategy Staff Vital To Southeast Asia's Defense

TOKIO, Mar. 8.—Philippines President Magsaysay today strongly supported the creation of an informational strategy staff under the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization to expose the "fraud" of communism in Asia.

He also indicated he would favor the Manila pact (SEATO) council of ministers considering the possibility of naming the strategy organization the "Freeinform" as a countercheck to the Cominform.

The Filipino leader's views were set forth in written answers to questions submitted by William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers, during a 2 1/2 hour interview in Manila on Monday.

By KINGSBURY SMITH
General Manager, INS
(World Copyright, 1956, by INS)

The answers were radioed to Tokio, where Hearst will be received by the Emperor of Japan tomorrow.

Urging greater application of Pacific charter principles, Magsaysay said:

"A program of information should well be one of the important activities of SEATO. Too many Asians today, for example, confuse world communism as it exists with the theoretical concept of a socialistic way of life.

"Too few realize that this ideological camouflage con-

ceals predatory and unscrupulous materialism. A thorough exposure of this fraud would help Asians to recognize their enemies and resist them."

Expressing belief that the February SEATO maneuvers in Thailand had served to encourage confidence in the people of the SEATO countries that they would be defended against armed military aggression, Magsaysay said he would be prepared to have the next Allied maneuvers in the Philippines.

Asked what could be done to implement the Pacific charter and whether he would favor the creation of a permanent council to encourage the spirit of freedom in Asia, Magsaysay said:

"One great benefit could be derived at this time, I believe, from the application of the principles of the Pacific charter to some of Asia's unfinished business.

"New force and effect would be given to those principles if each nation finding itself in a position to do so were to undertake specific, concrete measures aimed at realizing one or more of the charter's objectives."

"The Manila pact has provided for the necessary mechanism to achieve its objectives, which are based on the principles enunciated in the Pacific charter."

"For this purpose, the pact members have estab-

lished a council composed of the foreign ministers of the member states.

"On this body should properly devolve the work envisaged for a permanent Pacific charter council. However, I believe in giving greater permanency to the council than we now have under the pact to enable it to function more effectively."

Stressing the need for closer association among the SEATO powers on the solution of economic problems, Magsaysay said:

"Economic progress should be a major concern of SEATO."

He said he is looking forward to taking advantage of a standing invitation from President Eisenhower to visit the United States.

*Philippines Island
Communist Action
Interview 105-882*

*Philippine
Matters 100-5291*

*Philippines Island
Activities*

THE CALL BULLETIN
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
MARCH 8, 1956
Page 1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 8 - 1956	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

b6
b7C

105-882-57

San Franciscan to Report On 'Forgotten Americans'

By Joan McKinney
Club Editor

The story of the Filipino Scouts, and how they were helped over their difficulties in San Francisco, will be told to delegates to the National Conference of Social Work in Philadelphia next week by a soft-spoken Armenian-born woman who did more than any one person to aid them.

Mrs. Georgia T. Bardizian, acting case work supervisor at the International Institute on Van Ness avenue, is the winner of the Koshland Award for outstanding service in the field of social work in California for 1956.

The award, which was presented to Mrs. Bardizian at the recent California Conference of Social Work in San Jose, was given for her work in directing the International Institute's special project for the Filipino Scouts.

The "forgotten Americans," Filipinos who served with the U. S. Army through Bataan and Corregidor, and minor children to the U. S., were awarded American citizenship for their service, met many difficulties when they came to the U. S. to secure their citizenship. Denied their back pay for the period of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines until the introduction of a recent congressional bill, they also encountered cultural differences.

Mrs. Bardizian, herself an immigrant in 1930, understood their difficulty in adjusting.

"In the Philippines," she said, "the family tie is very strong—like a clan. There are no poor relatives—they are all taken care of by members of the family. The Scouts expected the same sort of thing when they came here, and they were not articulate in explaining their difficulties."

Another problem, Mrs. Bardizian reported, was that Filipino parents expect to have their children under their wings even after the age of 21. The Scouts were permitted to bring wives and minor children to the U. S., but not over-age children.

"It is inconceivable to them to leave their children behind," said Mrs. Bardizian, "so, in consequence, the mothers often stay behind or the fathers must give up their American citizenship and go back to keep the family together."

At Mrs. Bardizian's instigation, Congressman Jack Shelley has now introduced a bill in Congress to authorize the entrance of over-age children of Filipino Scouts on non-quota visas.

Born of Armenian parents in Turkey, Mrs. Bardizian went to the Orinda Pierce American-sponsored college in Athens, Greece, and came to the United States to study.

After graduating from college, she took a job with the Family Service Agency at Cambridge, Mass., and married an "old-time" Armenian-American, who had come here in 1913. They have one son, aged 12.

Mrs. Bardizian has been with the International Institute for ten years.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

P. 9 Col. 3-5
SAN FRANCISCO CHA NICLE
May 17, 1957
San Francisco

105-882

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1957	
FBI — SAN FRANCISCO	

105-882-58 Jandarian (info)

TROOPS ATTACK HUKS

Death for CP leaders decreed in Philippines

THE PHILIPPINES — Washington's showcase of Western democracy in Asia — now has the toughest anti-communist law of any professedly democratic country in the world. The CP is outlawed and under certain circumstances those charged with leadership in it can be punished by death.

President Carlos Garcia signed the new law last June after it was passed by the Philippines Congress despite the fact that House Majority Floor Leader Tolentino denounced it as unconstitutional.

Critics of the bill pointed out that harsh punishment has already been meted out to captured CP leaders under existing laws. They reminded Congress that most CP leaders have either been killed or are in jail, some with life sentences, and that only a handful are in hiding. They also questioned the government's making membership in the Hukbalahap (the Philippines Liberation Army) synonymous with membership in the CP.

TROOPS ATTACK: President Garcia announced that the law will be invoked against all Huk and CP members except those who voluntarily surrendered during a 30-day amnesty period that ended July 19. The Christian Science Monitor reported that 2,000 Huks surrendered during the amnesty period, including Huk Commander Samonte.

Samonte was reported to have told military authorities that top Huk leader Dr. Jesus Lava would give himself up if he were allowed three months to contact and convince his followers to do the same. Army authorities were said to have received a message from Dr. Lava indicating his willingness to surrender if a general amnesty were granted to all Huks still in the field. On July 20, however, the government launched an all-out military offensive against the Huks, employing 24,000 troops backed by planes.

Last month the Philippine government forced five Chinese aboard a plane bound for Formosa. Suspected of being communists, the four men and one woman were first forced out of a barricaded bathroom by tear gas and then dragged from a cell block at the immigration station. They said they faced "certain death by a firing squad" in Formosa but their plea to be allowed to go to China was rejected.

P. 4Col. 4
National Guardian
August 19, 1957
New York

105-882

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

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AUG 22 1957	
FRANCISCO	
INPE	

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b7c

105-882-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN



SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, Calif.
Date: AUGUST 30, 1957
Edition: FINAL
City Editor: ABE TELLINKOFF
Publisher: CHARLES de YOUNG
THIERICK

Author:
Case:

Classification: 105-882

CCO
File in
Philippine Activities

1957
SERIALIZED *lms* FILED *ms*
1957
FBI
-R7
HPT

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b7c

105-882-60

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-882)

DATE: 7/15/58

FROM : SA HENRY D. GRUSH

b7D

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
IN THE PHILIPPINES
IS - R AND PHILIPPINESOne booklet
"U.S. & The Philippines"

7/7/58

HENRY D.
GRUSH

105-882-1A(5)

Above documented item was received by informant through the mail. It is stamped [redacted]

[redacted]. Author is listed as the Labor Research Association and publisher as the International Publishers. This booklet contains a pro-communist account of the book "Huk Movement and Luis Taruc." Numerous quotations from Philippine Senator CLARO RECTO are included.

Above for information. No action recommended.

- ① - 105-882 (Communist Act. in Philippines)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-42640 (Far East Reporter)

HDG/jr (#12)
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 15 1958	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

105-882-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-882)

DATE: 6/20/62

FROM : SA JOHN T. KERLER

SUBJECT: VICE PRESIDENT _____ NACAPAGAL
PHILIPPINES
VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO 6/20/62
PHILIPPINE ACTIVITIES

On 6/19/62 [REDACTED] U. S. State Department, Security Office, telephonically advised that Vice President NACAPAGAL of the Philippines will arrive in San Francisco 6/20/62 at 6:45 P.M. aboard Philippine Airlines inaugural flight. He will reside St. Francisc Hotel during his stay in San Francisco.

Above for information.

1 - 105-882
1 - 135-406
JTK:lg
(2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JW

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 20 1962	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

[REDACTED] [Handwritten signature]

105-882-64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(pg 2 bracket 2 per OGA
letter 9-6-11)

rector, FBI

6/8/62

Legat, Manila (105-148) (RUC)

[REDACTED]

IS - PHILIPPINES

b6
b7C

(C)

[REDACTED]

b1

(C)

[REDACTED] were both members of the Presidential Fact Finding Committee of former President Garcia. Manila indices reflect there is some indication that [REDACTED] had connections with leftist groups, although this information is unconfirmed. There is no other record of [REDACTED].

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b7C

For the information of offices receiving copies of this letter, the Hukbalahaps or Huks are members of the Peoples Liberation Army, the overt arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Although no longer a threat to the Philippine Government, the Huks are still active in rural areas, where they levy tribute from unprotected farm communities and perform acts of terrorism and violence. The term "commander" is generally applied to any officer in a Huk group.

(C)

[REDACTED]

b1

- 7 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison)
- (1 - San Francisco, Info.)
- (1 - Chicago, Info.)
- (1 - Detroit, Info.)
- (1 - New York, Info.)

1 - Manila

ESB:JML

(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director
Manila 105-148

suspicion for two or three months in 1950, and also that he was an agent of G-2. The file also has a certificate from Headquarters, Philippine Army, stating that the subject was an intelligence agent in 1955, was not a Communist and had never been connected with any subversive organization. In his interview the subject also alleged that false information concerning him had been reported because of spite. The American Embassy did issue a visa good for one month but it is dated March 29, 1962. There is no indication of when the subject left the Philippines.

Information obtained from the records of the American Embassy may be used for reference purposes only, and any other use must first receive clearance from the Department of State.

The offices receiving copies of this letter should conduct no active investigation but should remain alert for any data indicating the subject may be engaged in activities inimical to the internal security of the U. S. Any adverse information received should, of course, be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination, together with a recommendation concerning the advisability of instituting active investigation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

August 21, 1963

Legat, Manila (105-248) (RUC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

b6
b7C

Reference Manila letter 6/8/62.

On 3/9/63 [redacted] American Embassy, Manila, advised that a visa was issued to the subject to make a trip to the United States. He did not know the exact date when the subject planned to leave but believed it would be in the very near future.

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b7C

He said that the subject is now [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] and he was going ostensibly to make arrangements for a group of about thirty people expected to go to the United States in October. He expected to visit San Francisco, New York, Chicago, and Washington.

A check was made with [redacted] on 8/12/63. [redacted] advised that [redacted] has no information in addition to that previously made available.

b6
b7C
b7D

For the information of the Bureau and New York, it is noted that [redacted] aka, subject of Bureau file 105-78837, New York file 105-48994, to the Bureau of Immigration in Manila when she was trying to obtain an extension of her stay in the Philippines.

b6
b7C

For the information of Washington Field, which has not previously received any background on the subject, is enclosed duplicated copy of Manila letter of 6/8/62.

The Bureau will be advised of the receipt of any additional pertinent information.

- 8 - Bureau (1 - Foreign Liaison), ^{SEARCHED} ^{INDEXED}
1 - Chicago, Info
2 - New York
1 - San Francisco
1 - Washington Field
1 - Manila

SEP 3 9 42 AM '63

RDM:lc
(9)

ADMINISTRATIVE BY ROUTING SLIP

b6
b7C

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-12-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(DERIVATIVE)

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

4-17-64

LEGAT, MANILA (105-60) 2

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES
LABOR MATTERS
IS - PHILIPPINES

ReNYlet 2/24/64.

(C)

Referral/Consult

(C)

Any additional pertinent information will be forwarded
as received.

3 - Bureau (Encls.-3) (1 - Liaison Section) *APR 23 1964*
1 - Manila

REM:LM
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

69

DIRECTOR, FBI

6-20-64

b6
b7c

LEGAT, MANILA

[REDACTED]
IS - PHILIPPINES
(BUfile unknown)
(Manila File 105-148)

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

[REDACTED]
IS - CH
(BUfile 105-78837)
(Manila File 105-101)

Remylet 8/21/63 re [REDACTED]

On 5/19/64 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the subject's visa was being renewed for business travel to the United States. Subject is scheduled to depart the Philippines 6/3/64 and will go to San Francisco and to New York.

Attention of the New York Office is again directed to the connection in Manila between the subject and [REDACTED]. This information is set forth in letterhead memorandum dated 7/18/63, paragraph 3, enclosed with Manila letter of the same date.

If [REDACTED] should come to the attention of the New York Office, possibly through contact with [REDACTED], it is believed that this would be a matter of considerable interest.

[REDACTED] has been requested to obtain any further information he can concerning [REDACTED] specific travel plans, but it is doubtful whether [REDACTED]. Should any additional pertinent information be developed, the Bureau will be advised.

9 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - New York - 105-43994)
 (2 - San Francisco)
2 - Manila (1 - 105-148)
 (1 - 105-101)

RBH:LM
(11)

SEARCHED [REDACTED]

SERIALIZED [REDACTED]

JUN 4 2 20 PM '64

[REDACTED] FBI

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-23-64)

(Copies _____ Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☒ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☒ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa

☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ London
☒ Manila
☐ Mexico, D. F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Tokyo

Date 6/3/64

RE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JM

- ☐ For information ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
- ☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
- ☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED _____

JUN 4 2 39 PM '64

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

☐ ☒

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

C.B.

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/13/64

LEGAT, MANILA (105-395) RUC

[REDACTED]
IS - PHILIPPINES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

b6
b7C

Remylet 10/19/64.

Enclosed are original and two copies of letter of
November 13, 1964, received from [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] It is requested that one copy of the enclosure
together with copy of reference letter and material enclosed
therewith be made available to the San Francisco Office so
that subject's name can be on file in the event it should come
to the notice of the San Francisco Office..

The Bureau will be advised of the receipt of any
additional pertinent information.

- 4 - Bureau (Encs.3)
 - (1 - Foreign Liaison)
 - (1 - San Francisco, Info.)
- 1 - Manila

RBH:DMcK
(5)

105-395-72
11/13/64

105-395-72

FROM: [REDACTED] TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

Subject is an applicant for naturalization. She made a statement to an official of this Service in 1965 that she worked for the CIC, Sixth Army, from 1946 to 1950 in the Philippine Islands.

(C)

b1

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

(S)

b1
b3

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

(FOR FBI USE)

Record as follows:

Check of San Francisco FBI Office investigative files based upon data submitted located no identifiable information pertinent to your inquiry. Not to be considered as a clearance. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

The San Francisco Office, FBI, is not currently, and does not contemplate, conducting an investigation of subject. No objection to investigation by your agency. Please furnish any information of interest to FBI.

APR 12 1971

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-22-2011

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(para 2 per OGA letter
9-6-11)

This office does (not) interpose objection
to your proceeding with your investigation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

By Robert E. Habbert 1184
Special Agent In Charge

~~SECRET~~

10,000 most powerful nuclear
\$2000 ea. = \$ 20,000,000

10,000 most
powerful HANDBA = 50,000,000
\$5,000 ea.

SECRET WEAPONS = 30,000,000

\$ 100,000,000.

ARSENAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

W

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 6 1969	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

2cc Bureau 3/20/69 cmf 1.

105-882-73

THE GOLDEN FORCE - 700 strong
300 PER DIVISION

1 CAPT. " "
6 ALBT. " "
12 SGT. " "

CAPT. = \$3,500 - 3 = 10,500

ALBT. = 2,000 - 18 = 36,000

SGT. = 1,500 - 36 = 54,000

PUT. = 700 - 900 = 630,000

730,500 A MO.

730,000
12 mos.

146 0000

730 000

876 0000 A YR.

\$87,600,000.
10 yrs.

SECRET MISSION GOLDEN AGENTS

100 strong 2000

2,400,000

1/2

100

200,000

12

2,400,000

2,400,000

\$24,000,000

10 YRS.

Planning area for OFFICERS CITY & area

3 Hidden Force Training Areas

1 Secret Mission Hidden Agents

30 houses per area
play grounds, etc.

100 houses

play grounds etc.

~~P 200,000~~

P 150,000

x 130 houses

4500000
150000

P 19,500,000

10,000,000

P 29,500,000

P 29

29,500,000

24,500,000

P 54,000,000: total

200,000 Ag. m.

50

P 10,000,000

FIRE DEPT

COMPLETE

inc. 10. 12. 50

NATIONAL RELIEF PROGRAM

1 great big building

3 shifts

300 - mail dept.

100 - janitors

300 - NRP workers (direct union support)

600 ^{STATUS} INVESTIGATORS

300 - (mail, phone) NRP workers ^{ESCUOT TO}

300 - NRP WORKER, INVESTIGATOR, CASHIER

5 - CASHIERS ^{COMBINE}

5 - direct assistants from GCS

1570 ^{MEN}

RELIEF BUDGET

\$300 per NRP, etc.

300 NRP

000

000

900

90,000 a day

270,000 a mo.

2,700,000

27,000,000

270,000,000

\$5,000 a day

30

15,000

000

3,000

150,000

1,500,000

15,000,000

150,000,000

1,500,000,000

15,000,000,000

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150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

1,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

mail dept.	for item	NEP UNPREPS- & M
300	60	600
<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>
15000	3000	30000
300	60	600
<u>45000</u>	<u>9000</u>	<u>90000</u>
		50,000 - allo.

600	300 combine
<u>150</u>	2200 a mo.
90000	
50,000 - allo.	26,000
	2,000 - allo.

5 cashiers (E=)
<u>500</u>
2500

5 D. ASST. GC
<u>1,000</u>
5,000

\$50,415,000 10 YRS.
PAY
FOR WHOLE

45,000
9,000
140,000
140,000
110,000
7,500

300 NPPS
<u>9400</u>
120000 a day
30
<u>360000</u>
12
7200000
3600000
<u>43200000</u>

451,500 a mo.
<u>12</u>
903000
451500
<u>\$541800000</u> a yr.

7200000
3600000
<u>43200000</u>

\$432 MILLION PER 10 YRS.

Housing, Canteen
for 10 yrs
50 men > 54,000,000

GOLDEN FORCE
SECRET AGENTS
1200 men 10 yrs > 87,600,000
24,000,000

ARSENAL > 100,000,000

GOLDEN GROUNDS > 40,000,000

NRP lot & Bldg
Equip, etc. 10 yrs.
NRP 1570 men > 15,000,000
155,700,000

RELIEF BUDGET
FOR 10 YRS > 476,300,000
324,000,000

800,300,000

800,300,000.
for 10 yrs.

200,000 sq. meter land
 100 acres
~~\$20,000,000~~ ~~land, buildings, etc.~~
~~\$100,000,000,000.~~
 200,000 sq. meter lot
~~100 acres~~
 200,000 sq. meter lot
 100 acres
 \$20,000,000 - lot
 5,000,000 - land rearing
 beautification, etc.
 1,000,000 - Soc. Civil Serv.
 1,000,000 - under planning
 1,000,000 - anti smoking
 1,000,000 - Anti City
 1,000,000 - Anti Crime
 30,000,000 strategic partitions
 included - everything
 \$1,000,000.
 including family restaurant,
 big schools, gardens
 with Crime action, etc.
~~big city for the future~~
~~the city for the future~~

BUDGET ICE RELIEF

7300 a day
per 300 children

90000 a day
30

2700000 A MO.
12

5400000
2700000

732400000 A YEAR

\$324,000,000. - 10 YES.

MRP SALARIES

MO.

PER PERSON

544 ASSTS. = 72,000 = 10,000

5 CASHIERS = 1,500 = 7,500

300 COBINE = 1,000 = 300,000

600 MRP WKS. BGM = 700 = 420,000

800 INVS. = 700 = 420,000

300 MAILMEN = 400 = 120,000

100 JANITORS = 300 = 30,000

1,297,500 MO
12

2,595,000

1,297,500

15,570,000 PER YEAR

~~ESG~~

15,570,000

for 10 yrs.



March 4, 1969

Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Dear Sir:

The enclosed notes were found on a hall floor in our building. The monetary units seem to be Phillipine pesos.

I realize that they are probably innocent, but the long-shot chance they are significant worries me.

Please let me know if you think they represent anything which would affect the security of this computer-center building.

Sincerely,



RHB:vh

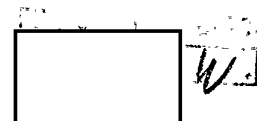
*Encls not rec'd
at S.F.O.
most likely*

b6
b7C

Copies of notes made & attached hereto.
wkw

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

MAR 5 12 08 PM '69



105-882 74

gnd
Philippine Architects

Federal Building
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36015
San Francisco, California 94102

March 5, 1969



Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 4, 1969, wherein you enclosed notes found in your building.

We are not in a position to make an evaluation regarding whether the notes represent anything that would affect the security of your Computer Center Building, and the notes are accordingly being returned herewith.

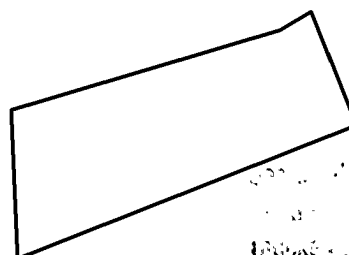
b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

CHARLES W. BATES
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Addressee
1 - San Francisco
WKW/cab
(2)
CAB



127

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

CAB/4048

105-882-75

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 09-22-2011

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/20/69
(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO(105-~~144-9~~)(C)

PHILIPPINE ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies each of 9 pages of handwritten material containing notations of an unknown nature.

On 3-4-69, [redacted]

[redacted] furnished to the San Francisco Office the original copies of the enclosed notes. He stated that the notes had been found on the floor of a hall in the [redacted]. He advised that the monetary units appeared to be Philippine pesos. [redacted] stated that the notes were probably innocent but he inquired concerning whether it appeared that they would affect the security of the Computer-Center Building of the bank.

b6
b7C

By letter dated 3-5-69, [redacted] was informed that this office was not in a position to make an evaluation concerning whether the notes represented a threat to the security of the building, and the original copies of the notes were returned to [redacted]

b6
b7C

(S)

[redacted] The enclosed data is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes and any action deemed appropriate. No further action is being taken in this matter by San Francisco.

b1
b3

2-Bureau(Encls. 2)
1-San Francisco
WKW:st
(3)

ReOpen
assign
close

b6
b7C

Open, assign and credit [redacted] close on this.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

302 [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

105-~~144-9~~-76

Sept 3/20/69



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.

April 22, 1969

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-29-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

In April, 1969, a source within the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, expressed great concern at the attitude which some officials in that government have recently taken toward its relations with the United States and the way they have begun to cater to anti-American sentiment in order to gain votes in the general election scheduled for the Fall of 1969 and to draw attention away from the charges of corruption which have been leveled at high government officials. Source expressed surprise that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, CARLOS P. ROMULO, should have joined this campaign by calling for the abandonment of American bases in the Philippines. Source stated that political expediency appears to have made ROMULO forget his previous attitude of high regard for the United States. Source said the frightening aspect of the present situation is that there is a whole new generation of young voters in the Philippines who never had the advantage of living under the rule of the American government and who do not realize the degree to which American control and American institutions unlocked educational and other opportunities for the average citizen of the Philippines and made possible the way of life which now exists in that nation.

Source stated that Congressman MANUEL S. ENVERGA, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Philippine House of Representatives, has taken a strong stance against close relations with the United States and wants the United States to give up the military bases which it now maintains there. Source added that privately, Congressman ENVERGA has expressed himself as in favor of trade with Communist China as well as expanded trade with Soviet Russia, and has indicated his belief that forcing the United States to give up its military bases, will enable the Philippines to establish better relations with Communist countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-1002-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

As additional evidence of the changing attitude of the Philippine Government, the source pointed out that recently SALVADOR P. LOPEZ, the President of the University of the Philippines, former Ambassador to the United States and to the United Nations, recommended that qualified persons be sought in the Soviet Union for employment as professors at the University of the Philippines, as a way of bettering relations between the two countries. Source said that there have been some demonstrations at the University of the Philippines by radical elements and the recommendation by the University President was made partly to placate these elements and to win the support of radical elements for the party in power.

Source pointed out that the wife of President FERDINAND E. MARCOS belongs to the politically active ROMUALDEZ family. Source added that the wife of the Philippine President is also serving as the campaign manager for Congressman CORNELIO T. VILLAREAL, who is being groomed as a Presidential candidate. Source said that expense in this campaign is no problem, since President FERDINAND E. MARCOS is quite wealthy, while the Philippine Vice-President, FERNANDO LOPEZ, is the

[redacted], and one of the wealthiest men in the entire world. Source stated that it is because of this wealthy background that the government leaders are trying to court the favor of radical elements who may influence the votes of the landless poor. Source said these wealthy politicians have no idea of bringing in a communist or socialist regime which might make them divide their wealth with the poor, but by playing with such "fire" they may cause more trouble than they can control. Source said that communist elements among the Huks and other peasant groups are still factors to be reckoned with and would certainly seek to take advantage of any opportunity which might be given them.

Source stated that because of the danger that Congressman VILLAREAL might become President and would be politically controlled by a combination of wealthy and corrupt politicians and of radical, anti-American opportunists, Senator GENARO F. MAGSAYSAY, brother of the late President MAGSAYSAY, has finally agreed to be a candidate for the Presidency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Source said that the anti-communist and pro-American leaders who have been urging Senator MAGSAYSAY to run, believe that the well-known personal integrity of the Senator and the magic of his "MAYSAYSAY" surname will win the election. Source remarked that Senator SERGIO OSMENA is also a candidate for the presidential nomination and a man with strong partisan support among anti-communist and pro-American groups. However, source feels that Senator OSMENA might be defeated by a campaign stressing anti-Americanism and backed by great wealth, whereas the name of Senator MAGSAYSAY would win many votes among the peasantry who recall his illustrious brother.

Source stated that he is particularly upset by the political power held in the Cabinet of President MARCOS by the Secretary of Labor, BLAS F. OPLE. According to the source, Mr. OPLE is well known as a strong advocate of closer relations with Communist China and Soviet Russia.

Source stated that eight of the twenty-four Philippine Senators are up for re-election this Fall. These eight being the following: ALEJANDRO D. ALMENDRAS, JOSE W. DIOKNO, RODOLFO T. GANZON, AMBROSIO PADILLA, GIL J. PUYAT, GERARDO M. ROXAS, ARTURO M. TOLENTINO, and TECLA SANANDRES ZIGA. According to the source, all of the above are members of the Nationalist Party except PADILLA, ROXAS and ZIGO who are members of the Liberal Party. Source stated that the Nationalist Senators, ALMENDRAS and PUYAT, and the Liberal Senator, ROXAS, are men of great integrity and would never abandon the traditional close relationship between the Philippines and the United States out of political expediency. The other senators, both Liberal and Nationalist, the source characterized as politicians who might bend to political winds, with the exception of Senator ZIGA, concerning whom the source is uncertain because of limited knowledge of her political background.

Source stated that if Senator MAGSAYSAY carries the Presidency of the Philippines and a nucleus of statesmen are elected who will control the legislative houses in the best interests of the Philippines, then there will be no danger that the Philippines will forsake friendship with the United States and run the danger of becoming a pawn in the power politics of the Soviet Union.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7c

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Source remarked that Congressman JOSE S. ZAFRA, who is a partner in an American-owned law firm is a person of great personal integrity and a staunch friend of the United States. Source added that Congressman ZAFRA is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Source further stated that RAMON G. GAVIOLA, JR., Chairman of the Social Security Commission of the Philippines, is to be a Candidate for election to the House of Representatives of the Philippines. Source characterized Mr. GAVIOLA as very pro-American and as a person of sterling character, whose fine reputation gained him appointment as head of the National Social Security Commission. Source added that GAVIOLA is the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and another individual who is a steadfast friend of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C.
April 22, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Character

Reference Washington, D.C. memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C
b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-882)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 4/22/69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. The LHM is datelined Washington, D.C. to protect the source at San Francisco.

On April 18, 1969, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], requested that he be contacted by SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF with whom he has previously been acquainted. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicated he was worried about increasing political use of anti-American sentiment in the Philippines and wanted to bring his thoughts to the attention of the American Government on a confidential basis.

[REDACTED] who has previously expressed himself as very pro-American and anti-communist, stated he feels so strongly about the matter that he would be willing to risk his political future in the Philippine Government if this were necessary to bring the problem to the attention of responsible American representatives who would be in a position to help pro-American candidates win in the next Philippine election.

[REDACTED] said it is not a matter of political party label but of individual personalities, some of whom are politicians of expediency who would sell their birth right for political advantage, while others place the welfare of the nation and the free world above personal advantage. [REDACTED] is particularly upset about the declaration by vote-conscious politicians, that American bases in the Philippines should be closed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In this connection, [REDACTED] use of the word "our" in the above quotation probably arises from the fact that he is himself a veteran of the

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
2 - Legat, Manila
3 - San Francisco
1 - 105-5613; Chicom Activities
in Philippines

JES/cmp

(8)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-882-78

SF 105-882
JES/cmp

American military establishment. [] is favorably disposed toward the FBI, in part because of his respect for the Bureau as an American institution and in part because he

[]

[]

[]

[] The father of the GAVIOLAS was a Colonel in the American military establishment in the Philippines. [] stated that he has discussed the political crisis of the Philippines with both of his brothers-in-law and added that both are ready to support any action which would preserve the traditional friendship between the Philippines and the United States. []

[]

[] and other pro-American candidates, but he is giving serious consideration to this step, because he feels his own career is of small significance compared to the future of the Philippines and the free world.

Enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" and is dated lined Washington, D.C. so as to further protect the identity of []

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-59374)

4/30/69

SA James E. Sherriff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

[REDACTED]
IS-MISCELLANEOUS

On 4/18/69, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (whose identity should be concealed),

[REDACTED] contacted the writer in connection with another matter. During the contact with [REDACTED], the latter mentioned that he has frequent contact with Filipino-American youth and has tried to influence them to support American ideals. [REDACTED] said he has been concerned about [REDACTED] because of her association with the Asian-American Political Alliance and has talked with her about this and learned that she was arrested at Oakland, Calif. in the Fall of 1967 while participating in a demonstration at the Oakland induction center. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] indicated to him that she was participating in this demonstration because of her friendship with a fellow student from [REDACTED] her home town, and added that she and her girl friend were arrested while most of the participants got away from the police. [REDACTED] said he was able to determine from [REDACTED] that her friend was named [REDACTED] and that the latter is still quite active in student protests. According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and who has been upset by her having taken part in student protest demonstrations.

[REDACTED] said he suggested to [REDACTED] that she contact the FBI and explain her attitudes, but she indicated she did not feel she would do so. [REDACTED] said he will continue to counsel [REDACTED] and to try to influence her toward more appreciation of life in the United States.

1 - 100-59874

CC: 100-61299 AAPA

100-59859 [REDACTED]

105-882 Philippine Activities

JES/jes
(4)

APR 30 1969

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

105-882-79

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25426)

2/26/70

SA James E. Sherriff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

b6
b7C

IS-R

On 2/19/70, [redacted] (conceal identity by request) of the Philippines, a personal friend of the writer, was contacted at [redacted] concerning captioned Subject. [redacted] stated that Subject

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated he is personally acquainted with [redacted] and knows that as a result [redacted] returned to a belief in the Roman Catholic religion and to his first wife from whom he was separated when he married the Subject. [redacted] remarked that under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, civil divorce is not recognized in the Philippines, so that under Philippine law, [redacted] was never legally married to the Subject. [redacted] said he understands that [redacted] is now formally separated from the Subject who received some sort of financial settlement in return for agreeing to a divorce. The [redacted] added that it is his understanding that the Subject has not visited the Philippines since she was married to [redacted] since she had no legal standing there as [redacted].

b6
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b6
b7C
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b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

[redacted] remarked that he understands that the Subject belongs to some women's organization which recently welcomed and entertained a group of women ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ from the Soviet Union, who were traveling in the United States and visited San Francisco area.

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b7D

/the

RECOMMENDATION: Route original to Fewster,
File other copy as indicated.

1 - 105-25426
CC: (105-882); Philippine Activities

JES/jes
(2)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 27 1970	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

105-25426-80

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25972)

5/8/70

SA James E. Sherriff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

[REDACTED]
IS-PHILIPPINES

RE: Bulet to SF 4/6/70

On 5/7/70, [REDACTED], (CONCEAL IDENTITY),

[REDACTED] stated that he has never heard any rumor of pro-communist sympathies on the part of [REDACTED] but added that it is always possible that such sympathies may be carefully concealed. He stated that [REDACTED] looks upon [REDACTED] as a trusted employee and would not do so if he had any idea that [REDACTED] might support the communist policies which would take away the wealth and property of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] added that in reporting the proceedings of the Congress of the Philippines, [REDACTED] seems to be objective, in such articles as he himself has read. He stated that a person in the position of [REDACTED] would be valuable to any group who could secure his services, since his reporting is considered authoritative. However, [REDACTED] added that it is doubtful that [REDACTED] could slant his reporting to favor any foreign country communist or otherwise, because [REDACTED] keeps close control over the editorial policy of the [REDACTED]

It is noted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] his identity must be concealed. He should be described as an Established Source who has furnished reliable information in the past.

105-25972
CC: 105-882; Philippine Matters
JES/
(2)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1970	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

105-882-81



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

May 21, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-29-2011

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

In April, 1970, a source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who is affiliated with the
Socialist Youth Union there, had been in touch with New Left
revolutionary elements in the United States.

According to the source, [REDACTED] complained that the
Philippine Government, which he described as a "fascist regime,"
has utilized postal authorities and thousands of police to
harrass progressives. [REDACTED] indicated that Philippine police
have raided the headquarters of progressive organizations, but
that his organization, the Socialist Youth Union, has escaped
such raids because he and his associates have managed to be
more discreet in their activities. [REDACTED] expressed the hope
that revolutionary comrades in the United States would make
known the struggle of their brothers in the Philippines,
telling how hundreds of thousands of students, workers and
peasants, led by progressives, lined the streets, marched upon
the Philippine Government, and attacked the American Embassy,
protesting against fascism, imperialism and local feudalism.
[REDACTED] indicated that progressives in the Philippines had
established a "parliament in the streets" and had convoked a
"People's Tribunal" in a local plaza, to show it was time for
a complete change instead of ordinary reforms.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group I - Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
May 21, 1970

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title

b6
b7C

Character

Reference

Washington, D.C. memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

5/21/70

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-882)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
IS - MISC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of an LHM captioned [redacted] and a xerox copy of a letter dated 3/23/70 from [redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosed letter was made available 4/1/70 by [redacted] as having been received by the Revolutionary Union (RU) at its communications address in San Francisco. Xerox copy of this letter is retained in SF File [redacted]

b7D

b7D

Enclosed LHM is captioned ~~SECRET~~ and is datelined at Washington, D.C. in order to protect the identity of the source, and his sensitive relationship with the RU.

It is noted that [redacted] previously corresponded with the RU by letter dated 5/20/69, in which he sent \$1.00 and requested that four copies of the RU publication, "The Red Papers," be sent to him personally in a plain envelope, with no mention of the name of [redacted] organization, [redacted], because of post office inspection in the Philippines.

b6
b7C

5 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)

(1 - 105-184369; RU)

(1 - [redacted])

3 - San Francisco

(1 - 100-61281; RU)

(1 - [redacted])

JES/cmp

(8)

b7D

R7.

C

Encl. on 5/21/70

105-882-83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (100-22479)

6/18/70

Director, FBI (105-174254)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(INTELLIGENCE SECTION)
ACCOMMODATION ADDRESS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReBulet 5/21/70 captioned "Communist Activities in
the Philippine Islands, IS-Misc.," enclosing LHM of the same
date captioned [redacted]

b6
b7C

(C)

b1
b6
b7C

[redacted] No dissemination of FEMIA is being made. You will be
advised of any response by the Revolutionary Union (RU) to
the inquiry from Manila.

Information relating to the Manila accommodation
address has been previously furnished to you by Bulet 5/7/69,
under above caption, but copy designated for the RU file, and
by copies of Legat, Manila, letters under above caption dated
6/3/69 and 8/11/69 which were forwarded by routing slips
dated 6/17/69 and 8/20/69 respectively.

1 - San Francisco (105-882)

~~Confidential~~
CLASSIFIED BY ~~6136~~ 13/4/74
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY ~~3~~
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON ~~Indefinite~~

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUN 22 10 13 AM '70
INDEXED

origin 100-22479

105-882-84

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/8/71

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61281) (P)

REVOLUTIONARY UNION
IS - RU

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

[redacted] For the information of the Bureau in September, 1971, [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] information which reflects that the Bay Area Revolutionary Union has been receiving press releases and literature from the Communist Party of the Philippines for several months.

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b7D

The Revolutionary Union (RU) was founded in early 1968 and is a militant, semiclandestine organization. Its objectives, as set out in its publications, are the development of a united front against imperialism, the fostering of revolutionary working-class unity and leadership in struggle, and the formation of a communist party based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung thought, leading to the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the literature received during late September with information plus additional earlier copies retained in San Francisco file [redacted]

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BUREAU IS REMINDER THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION EMANATES FROM A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE (~~CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL~~ IF DISSEMINATED) AND EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED LEST THE IDENTITY OF THIS SOURCE BE DIVULGED. INTERVIEWS ARE NOT ADVISABLE AS PSEUDONYMS ARE OFTEN USED.

2 - Bureau (Encl 1)
3 - San Francisco
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Serialized.....
Indexed.....
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105-882-85

ANTIWAR ACTION SHAKES PHILIPPINES

By Renee Zorrado-Gomez
Special to the Guardian

Manila

The Filipino anti-Indochina war movement is growing despite police repression.

The struggle is two-fold: opposition to U.S. aggression in Indochina and to the use of U.S. bases in the Philippines for the war.

On May 20, called National Protest Day, 14,000 people demonstrated in front of Washington's embassy here. Heavily-armed government forces attacked the crowd.

Filipinos held a number of demonstrations in the weeks following President Nixon's announcement of the resumed bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the blockade of DRV ports.

On May 11, 5,000 demonstrators massed outside the gates of the U.S. embassy. A score of pillbox bombs were hurled at them from inside the embassy compound. After the explosions, newsmen covering the incident were harassed by middle-aged World War II veterans hired to protect U.S. property.

Protest actions against the war have also taken place in Angeles City, location of Clark Air Base, where 2,000 students and workers held a demonstration May 14. Combined teams of the local police and the hated Philippine Constabulary conducted mass arrests, resulting in injury to many. Some 62 activists were hauled to jail.

Police harassment

Despite harassment, the Movement for a Democratic Philippines (MDP), a coalition of about 100 national democratic organizations, called daily picket lines in front of the U.S. embassy from May 15-19 in preparation of the May 20 rally.

The rally included peasants and youth from 10 provinces around Manila, workers from factories in the suburbs, women and child vendors, university professors and students, priests, nuns, high school pupils, a number of delegates from the Constitutional Convention (a forum assigned

by the reactionary government to draft a new constitution) and a sprinkling of American peace activists.

The demonstrators made three demands: (1) an immediate stop to the bombing of North Vietnam; (2) the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and (3) a stop to the use of U.S. military bases in the Philippines as staging pads for U.S. aggression.

A Catholic university professor said he was watching the demonstration from the sidewalk opposite the embassy, where pillbox bombs started falling from the top floor of the Shellbourne Hotel. A delegate to the Constitutional Convention, formerly an official of one of the reactionary government's major intelligence agencies, said a fellow delegate observed government agents in the vicinity the bombs came from.

Even though the bombs were obviously falling on the demonstrators, combined forces of the Metropolitan Command, the Manila police and the Philippine Marines used the explosions as pretext to train their teargas launchers, check Mace, truncheons and high-powered rifles on the crowd. The assault resulted in 34 injuries, including one demonstrator shot in the back.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P# 10

GUARDIAN

N.Y., NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

ate: 6/21/72

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Author:

Editor:

Title:

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Submitting Office: S.F.

☐ Being Investigated

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.

November 10, 1972

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-29-2011

On various occasions during the period September, 1971, through August, 1972, a source advised that a revolutionary group in the United States was regularly receiving the "English Edition" of the publication, "Ang Bayan", which is self-identified as published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines. According to the source, a "Special Release" of "Ang Bayan" appears to be published irregularly, sometimes several times in one month, and later these releases usually are included in a regular issue of "Ang Bayan". The regular issues and the special releases all are produced on legal-sized paper, and the initial page of each bears a heading which is reproduced below:

ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINDATINUDAYAN NG
MARXISMO-LENINISMO-KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
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105-111-87

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The source has advised that the issues and special releases of "Ang Bayan" were sent airmail from the Philippines and that up until October, 1972, all wrappers or envelopes noted by the source bore the postmark of the Makati Commercial Center, Rizal, Philippines. Source added that most of these wrappers or envelopes did not bear a return address, but that on one or two occasions, he noted the return address:

P.O. Box 80
Makati Commercial Center
Makati, Rizal
Philippines

On October 30, 1972, source advised that the revolutionary organization in the United States had received a copy of "Ang Bayan" consisting of 47 mimeographed pages, dated August 6, 1972 and numbered, Vol. IV, No. 3, in an envelope which had been postmarked October 26, 1972 at Manila, Philippines and which bore the return address:

Quasha Asperilla Blanco Zafra & Tayag Law Offices
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building
Juan Luna, Manila, Philippines

On November 3, 1972, the source advised that the revolutionary organization in the United States had received two Special Releases of "Ang Bayan" in an envelope which had been postmarked October 30, 1972 at Quezon City in the Philippines and which bore the return address:

Tomas P. Matic, Jr. Law Office
Gochango Bldg.,
Manila
Philippines

One of the two "Ang Bayan" releases received in the envelope postmarked October 30, 1972, was a two page release dated October 12, 1972, captioned: "DICTATOR MARCOS

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USES CON-CON TO REMAIN IN POWER AFTER 1973". This release declares that a "Marcos-dominated constitutional convention" is drafting a "bogus constitution" which will permit the Philippines President to remain in office and preside over the ad interim national assembly. The release declares: "The U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is interested in using this-bogus constitution as a fig leaf for both its usurpation and perpetuation of absolute power by naked armed force against the people's will". The last paragraph of this special release begins with the following statement: "The Filipino proletariat and its revolutionary party, the Communist Party of the Philippines, are determined to complete the people's democratic revolution through a protracted people's war."

The other Special Release which was received in the envelope postmarked October 30, 1972, was dated October 1, 1972 and captioned: "OVERTHROW THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY". It consists of 13 legal-sized pages in small print and is a lengthy statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, setting forth its response to the proclamation of martial law by the Philippine Government. The release declares that "This proclamation is in effect the formal declaration of civil war by the U.S.-Marcos Clique against the broad masses of the people. At the same time, it is in the final analysis the death sentence for its criminal authors because the people shall win in the end through revolutionary struggle."

The last section of this statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, starting on page 10 of the "Ang Bayan" release dated October 1, 1972, discusses what that party plans to do to counteract the declaration of martial law and to defeat the Philippine Government. Xeroxed reproduction of this section is set out on the following pages of instant communication:

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Tasks of the Communist Party of the Philippines in the New Situation

The setting up of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship through the declaration of an "unlimited form of martial law" and under the fascist principle that "all power can be given to the military" has brought about a new situation. Through the crude employment of armed coercion, dictator Marcos as commander-in-chief has arrogated unto himself and concentrated in his hands all executive, legislative and judicial powers. All of these powers are used not only against the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army but also against the broad masses of the people and all opposition to the perpetuation of a fascist dictatorship. Upon the setting up of this fascist dictatorship, the objective conditions for a civil war of a national scale have arisen. The entire Filipino people vehemently condemn the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship as anti-national, anti-republican, anti-democratic and decadent and are more determined than ever before to struggle for national democracy and, therefore, for a genuine republic that belongs to them.

It has long been pointed out and stressed to the U.S.-Marcos clique that people's war is the answer to martial law. Now that martial law is here, large masses of revolutionary militants and allied leaders of various forces all over the country have gone underground or have gone to the countryside from cities and towns and are resolutely taking every possible and necessary step to overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Many times more than the previous suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the setting up of the fascist dictatorship has resulted in an increase of men and women eager and ready to do their share of fighting in the battlefield. With every national and democratic right suppressed, the broad masses of the people have more deeply realized the need to support or participate in people's war. The revolutionary stand of the Communist Party of the Philippines that armed struggle is the principal form of struggle at the present national democratic stage of the Philippine revolution has never before been clearer than now.

In the new situation, there are three things that stand out. First, the Communist Party of the Philippines is the most prepared to lead the revolutionary struggle that calls for the armed overthrow of the fascist government. Second, the Party has the strongest and most experienced revolutionary army, the New People's Army. Third, the ranks of the revolutionary movement have greatly expanded and fighting

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cadres as well as allies are all over the archipelago determined to conduct people's war. These things would not have stood out as clearly as now were it not for the fascist viciousness of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

The Communist Party of the Philippines is the party most prepared to lead the revolutionary struggle because it is the most prepared to do so ideologically, politically and organizationally. By virtue of its adherence to and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, it can be relied upon to fight steadfastly in a protracted people's war and to deal with the problems of the Philippine revolution in the most comprehensive and correct manner. By virtue of its revolutionary politics, it can be relied upon to serve the toiling masses of workers and peasants, respect the legitimate interests of the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie and mobilize the biggest mass force to overthrow the tyrannical regime. By virtue of its organizational strength, it has emerged practically unscathed from the vicious blows so far made by the enemy under Proclamation No. 1081.

In so many years, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army have been the target of all kinds of enemy operations and task forces and yet they have not only managed to preserve themselves and destroy the enemy part by part but have become even stronger through revolutionary struggle. To ensure the growth and development of people's war as a mass undertaking, the Party has indefatigably created Party branches and groups, organs of political power, mass organizations, people's organizing committees and various forms of fighting units such as the militia, the local guerrillas and the regular mobile (or several guerrilla units concentrated at appropriate times for big operations or a campaign of several battles). In the countryside, the Party is at the core of the New People's Army and is also in the localities and has gained wide support from the peasant masses and inhabitants of towns, provincial capitals and small cities. In the cities, the Party has carefully developed an underground for the worst of emergencies and has at the same time developed unbreakable links with the workers, the urban petty bourgeois and others.

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While we consider the present situation far more favorable to the revolutionary movement than ever before, we should not relax in the false belief that the objective conditions are enough to carry us forward. We have to build up the revolutionary forces courageously, not only by waging the principal form of struggle which is armed struggle in the countryside but also by employing effective underground methods in the cities and towns and by using every possible means, legal and otherwise, to facilitate coordination of efforts, propaganda work, intelligence and internal communications as well as communications with allies throughout the archipelago. We should avoid rashness in our actions because the fascist dictatorship carries with it the license to do the worst possible harm against the Party, people's army and the people. We should advance carefully and steadily.

The Communist Party of the Philippines is determined to join hands with all those who are opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. All those who are interested in achieving national freedom and democracy are welcome in joining with the Party in a broad national democratic front. Those who may participate in this united front are the democratic classes and strata, parties, groups and individuals. Independence and initiative are enjoyed by participants in this united front. But the single common objective of all is to overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and institute a truly national and democratic regime. The success of the national democratic front can pave the way for a national coalition government where the working class, peasantry, urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie are fairly and justly

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represented. The Party's Programme for a People's Democratic Revolution and also the ten-point guide drafted by the Party in connection with the drawing up of the programme of the National Democratic Front should be referred to as guide for forming a national alliance or local alliances of revolutionary forces.

In addition, we are hereby making a pledge to ourselves, to all our allies and to all our countrymen in the context of our programme for a people's democratic revolution:

1. To join up with all forces that are opposed to the fascist dictatorship of the U.S.-Marcos clique and conduct a firm revolutionary struggle to overthrow it;
2. To strengthen the New People's Army, boldly organize guerrilla units all over the archipelago and draw all possible cooperation from everyone opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship;
3. To help re-establish the democratic rights of all anti-fascist forces, including individuals, political parties, trade unions, mass organizations, mass media, religious organizations and all other people, and to take all steps towards a democratic coalition government;
4. To fight for the nullification of all acts of the fascist dictatorship that favor U.S. imperialism and the Marcos fascist clique, and to make possible the abrogation of all unequal treaties and agreements with the United States, especially those pertaining to direct investments, military bases, military assistance, military aggression and cultural aggression;
5. To pave the way for the arrest, trial before a people's court and punishment of the dictator Marcos and his dihard accomplices for the setting up of a fascist dictatorship, bloody crimes against the people and enrichment in office, and make possible the confiscation of all ill-gotten wealth (capital holdings and landholdings) of the Marcos fascist clique and likewise those of all U.S. imperialist firms and agencies collaborating with it; and
6. To welcome to the revolutionary ranks those officers and men of the reactionary armed forces who turn at any time against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, provided they are not a mere faction of the military directed by U.S. imperialism to groom another puppet dictator.

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Hereunder are a number of guidelines for developing or dealing with the various forces opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship:

1. The Party should vigorously fulfill its 1972 organizational and educational plan. Despite what appears to be the tightening of the situation due to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, the fact is that the entire country has been made far more fertile than before for revolutionary seeding and growth. There is a great need for cadres and their nationwide deployment. So, the Central Committee is seeing to it that cadres are dispatched from certain regions to other regions. The correct relationship between expansion and consolidation and between the number of cadres in urban areas and that in the rural areas must be settled from time to time by regional party committees in their respective territories. They must take more initiative in building the Party, the New People's Army and the united front. Stress must be laid on mass work. The gauge of achievement is the quantity and quality of Party branches and groups, fighting units of the New People's Army, organs of political power, people's organizing committees and mass organizations of workers, peasants, youth, women and cultural activists. Due to the emergence of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, special attention must be paid to improving underground methods, especially in cities and towns, and in maintaining links over extensive areas.

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2. The Party should assign more cadres of workers as well as petty-bourgeois background to the New People's Army. Those who can no longer conduct legal work or underground work in cities and towns should be dispatched to the people's army through the various regional Party committees. The people's army is the Party's principal form of organization and should be built as such. Party branches should be established at the company level or platoon level as the case may be and Party groups at the squad level and, in addition, Party branches should be established in localities. The main objective of the fascist dictatorship in the countryside today is the suppression of the Party, the New People's Army and the revolutionary masses. We should be good at preserving ourselves by destroying the enemy (fascist troops, spies, local tyrants and bad elements) on the wider scale of the countryside. The New People's Army is based mainly on the peasant masses, the majority class in Philippine society. Special attention should therefore be paid to realizing a genuine land reform program among them. Nothing will ever come out of the decree of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship proclaiming the implementation of the reactionary "land reform code" all over the country, except intensified feudal and semi-feudal exploitation and oppression and, therefore, intensified resistance by the peasant masses. Whenever possible, land should be distributed free to the tillers who do not own land or who do not have enough. The nonpayment of land rent and other related measures can easily be effected when the peasant masses have been sufficiently aroused, organized and mobilized on a wide scale. This is also the best way of creating stable base areas. Wherever the guerrilla units of the New People's Army are, the least that should be done for the welfare of the peasant masses is to reduce land rent, eliminate usury and initiate mutual aid and exchange of labor. Peasant associations, with poor and lower middle peasants prevailing, should be established. Local militia units and guerrilla units should also be raised from the peasant ranks so as to defend their democratic gains. From the ranks of the guerrilla units, we draw the Red fighters for the regular mobile forces of the New People's Army.

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3. The Party should continue to build revolutionary trade unions and other suitable organizations (including open associations and secret workers' organizing committees) among the workers in workplaces and communities, despite the fascist ban on mass organizations and strikes. However, care must always be taken to prevent the enemy from identifying Party cadres and members. The more the fascist dictatorship madly goes after all kinds of workers' organizations, the more it will aggravate its already isolated position. The longer the workers' rights are suppressed, the more will the workers become fearless of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Their wages are buying less and less. They are also under greater threat of unemployment. The fascist dictatorship is mad enough to prevent the workers indefinitely from demanding through their unions and through strikes better working and living conditions. The violent suppression of workers' unions and strikes can only yield more determined fighters for the revolutionary cause, provided the Party does well its duty of arousing and mobilizing the workers. The Party should organize the workers in factories, mines, haciendas and other areas and raise their political consciousness in the light of the current political and economic crisis. Workers are quick in grasping the Marxist-Leninist ideology, provided this is properly communicated to them by Party cadres. The Party should accelerate its efforts to build Party branches in the workers' places of work and communities. Trade union work should always be combined with ideological and political work.

4. The Party should vigorously arouse and mobilize the student masses against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Although the democratic cultural revolution has already brought out a high degree of militance among them, the student masses could

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be further guided by the Party in the new situation so that they can link up with the broad masses of the people and deliver the most effective blows against the fascist dictatorship. If it were not for the fear of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship of the student masses, the schools should have been opened on the Monday following Proclamation No. 1081. But the closure of schools for sometime cannot stop the student masses from recognizing what is wrong and acting against it. The longer the schools are closed, the more ready are the student masses for mass actions. First, the probing mass actions and other propaganda activities; then increasingly bigger mass actions. Various forms of open student organizations and underground coordinating committees can be set up to defy the fascist ban on basic democratic rights. In the case of quite a number of student leaders and other youth leaders, who are blacklisted and who will only be immobilized upon arrest, it is the Party's policy to dispatch them to the countryside or the underground, so long as they are already Party members or are willing to become Red fighters even if they are not yet Party members or even candidate members. Party groups which are in the midst of the student masses should systematically deploy groups of students to various provinces and towns to condemn the fascist dictatorship and arouse the people.

5. The Party should encourage not only the student masses but also all other sections of the intelligentsia to assert their national and democratic rights and speak out their views against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. It is anti-national to allow foreign-owned mass media like those owned by the Sorianos to make propaganda in support of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and at the same time prevent the Filipino people from speaking out their minds. It is anti-democratic to have only those reports and views supporting a fascist dictatorship disseminated. Teachers at all levels should be persuaded to propagate the national and democratic line among

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their co-teachers, students and the people and not to make anti-communist propaganda which would only serve to prolong the life of fascist dictatorship in the country. Special efforts should be exerted to get the active support of public school teachers. All government civilian employees should resist attempts of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship to shift public funds to the military from their departments, disregard their civil service eligibilities or turn over their functions to military personnel. Like the teachers and ordinary government civilian employees, all professionals (doctors, nurses, engineers, journalists, lawyers and others) should be won over to the anti-fascist united front. If positive and progressive, their political influence on many other people is of great value to the revolution. Their direct services and material contribution to the revolution are much needed. The most progressive elements in the ranks of the intelligentsia can become Party members.

6. The Party should, aside from the intelligentsia, win over other sections of the petty bourgeoisie. In many various ways, they can extend practical support to the revolutionary cause. They can help spread the correct political line against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and they can also extend material support to the revolutionary movement. They are hard-pressed by the political and economic crisis worsening under the fascist dictatorship. The Party should consider the entire petty bourgeoisie as a basic motive force in the national democratic revolution and win it over in order to tilt the balance securely in favor of the revolutionary side.

7. The Party should win over members of the national bourgeoisie, in the cities and in the countryside, to give political and material support to the revolutionary movement. Since they themselves cannot be expected to bear arms against the enemy, they can extend to the revolutionary movement

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support in cash or kind or allow use of their facilities.

The Party should protect their legitimate interests against the wanton assaults of U.S. imperialism and the puppet dictatorship. The national bourgeoisie can join the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist united front and it will be amply represented in the national coalition government to be set up in the future.

C. The Party should support the struggle for self-determination or autonomy and also for democracy among the national minorities, especially those of Mindanao who have taken up arms. The armed struggle of the Maguindanaos, Maranaos, Tirurays, Tausugs and others is very significant. Efforts should be exerted in developing revolutionary forces in various parts of Mindanao, especially those outside of the "Muslim" areas; and unity between the national minorities and the poor settlers everywhere should be aimed for in accordance with the general line of national democratic revolution. The armed struggle in Mindanao can be so coordinated with the revolutionary armed struggle in Luzon and the Visayas that the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship would become exhausted from running to and fro, from far south to far north of the archipelago and vice versa. It should be the general policy of the Party all over the country to welcome all national minorities into the ranks of the revolutionary movement and to develop Party cadres and Red fighters among them.

9. The Party should seek and develop an anti-fascist united front at every possible level with the Liberal Party, with certain sections of the Nacionalista Party and various political groups and figures who are opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. The attempt of the Marcos fascist puppet clique to monopolize power in the country has seriously harmed or put a serious threat to the interests of other reaction-

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aries. The violent split developing among the reactionaries has been obvious since the emergence of the "private armies" and especially since the second Plaza Miranda massacre. Although the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship will try to create the myth of "bipartisan" support for the "Marcos party", the political and economic contradictions among the reactionaries cannot be erased. There are various ways of cooperating with other political groups and figures. Since the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is bent on disarming them at any cost, they might as well contribute or merely lend their arms to the New People's Army. They can also advise their following to cooperate with the people's army and they can give other kinds of material support. In return, such legitimate interests of theirs as those which do not harm the people can be protected. In cases where there are already armed groups fighting or determined to fight the fascist dictatorship, the New People's Army should be willing to reorganize them or integrate them into its ranks or simply coordinate with them as the case may be.

10. The Party should seek and develop an anti-imperialist and anti-fascist united front with religious groups and semi-religious groups that are opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. It is noteworthy that there are a considerable number of patriotic and progressive priests and ministers who have merited being in the fascist blacklist. It must be always borne in mind that there are religious people who do not agree with the Party's ideology but who would agree with the Party's political programme and line.

11. The Party should draw all possible support from Filipinos abroad, especially the half-million Filipino immigrant workers, professionals and students in the United States. Together with their American and other foreign friends, they can form committees and associations, engage in mass actions and raise funds for their own propaganda activities all in support of the revolutionary struggle of the Filipino people against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Eventually, they will

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be able to channel their material support to the revolutionary forces in the Philippines. Revolutionary friends of the Filipino people all over the world should also be encouraged to initiate committees and associations in support of the Filipino revolutionary struggle. The Filipino people should get all possible international support in the same spirit and manner as other peoples have done for their own revolutionary struggles. The peoples of the world are profoundly interested in the victory of the Philippine revolution against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The Party should be guided by the lofty principle of proletarian internationalism in this regard.

12. The Party should perseveringly conduct by various means revolutionary propaganda among the officers and troops of the reactionary armed forces. Quite a number of them are opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. As a matter of fact, there are three definite trends in the reactionary armed forces: the first one consists of those who support the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and who are gloating at the chance to abuse the people; the second one consists of those who oppose the Marcos fascist gang but who wish to have it replaced by coup d'etat with another reactionary regime which they consider "democratic"; and the third one consists of those who oppose the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and who agree with the principles of the Corpus-Taganolila Movement. The second trend can be subdivided into two: one is biding its time for the near-collapse of the Marcos fascist clique and will move only with assurances from U.S. imperialism; the other has various notions of anti-imperialism. Enemy officers and troops who are opposed to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship should be encouraged to take the people's side and take the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and anti-fascist line. They can bring over their arms and join the New People's Army or temporarily establish and lead guerrilla units until such time that they can establish relations with the people's

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army. The Party should also see to it that the policy of leniency is taken on captive enemy officers and men in order to disintegrate the reactionary armed forces. As the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship conscripts more troops and the people's suffering becomes even more unbearable, there will be more enemy officers and men who will recognize what is right and what is wrong and will gladly turn their arms against the people's exploiters and oppressors.

The Communist Party of the Philippines, together with the New People's Army which it leads, declares that conditions for revolutionary armed struggle in the countryside have been tremendously enhanced by the emergence of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Whereas before Proclamation No. 1081 only certain limited parts of the country were battlefields, these can now be boldly expanded throughout the archipelago. Furthermore, whereas before this proclamation it was not yet timely to launch certain limited forms of military operations in urban areas, these can now be done with due consideration given to the strategic line that the revolutionary forces will seize the cities from rural base areas.

The broad masses of the people know how to deal with a mad bull like the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and they are determined to encircle it with the flames of people's war. The day will surely come when the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is turned to ashes and is finally consigned to the garbage heap of history. By that time, the comprehensive revolutionary movement against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism shall have become a gigantic force, capable of carrying the Philippine revolution through to the end.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

October 1, 1972

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

San Francisco, California

November 10, 1972

Title COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - PHILIPPINES

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b7D

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

FROM : ACTING SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-26375)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES
IS - PHILIPPINES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 11/8/71, captioned "REVOLUTIONARY UNION", which advised that [redacted] had furnished information indicating the Revolutionary Union (RU) had been receiving press releases and literature from the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) for several months.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, but datelined at Washington, D.C. to more fully protect the identity of [redacted]. Also enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) xeroxed copies, each, of the following eight publications of the CCP:

1. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 8/4/72, entitled: "EDITORIAL STATEMENT ON THE DELUGE IN LUZON" and "CHINA'S TEN CARDINAL PRINCIPLES ON AMENDING 'DECLARATION ON HUMAN ENVIRONMENT'" (The first section declares the severe floods resulted from deforestation "under the U.S. imperialist policy of counter-insurgency". The second part

6 - Bureau (Encls. 28) (RM)
(2 - Legat, Manila)
(1 - 105-184369) (RU)
(1 - [redacted])

4 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-26375)
(1 - 105-882) (Philippine Activities)
(1 - 100-61281) (RU)
(1 - [redacted])

JES/pkv (S-7)
(10)

Searched _____
Serialized B
Indexed _____
Filed B



ENCLOSURES SENT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-882-88

SF 100-26375
JES/pkv

quotes from the "Peking Review" of 6/23/72, the statement of the Chinese delegations to the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment.)

2. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 8/5/72, entitled: "SEVEN BSDU MEMBERS JOIN THE NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY" (This includes translation and facimile of the letter of the seven Barrio Self-Defense Unit members dated 7/18/72.)
3. "Ang Bayan", Vol. IV, No. 3, dated 8/6/72 (This has 47 pages of text.)
4. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 8/24/72, entitled: "REACTIONARY ARMED FORCES AND LAVA REVISIONIST RENEGADES UNLEASH PUT-UP BOMBINGS AND SHOOT-OUTS IN THE MANILA-RIZAL REGION" (This release claims that the Philippine Government had fabricated an ambush, so as to provide an excuse for imposing martial law.)
5. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 8/28/72, entitled: "ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON PARITY RIGHTS" (This holds that although the Philippine Supreme Court appears to have made a good ruling against American landholding in the Philippines, yet it has not denied compensation to the American landholder.)
6. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 9/8/72, captioned: "STATEMENT ON THE PSY-WAR CAMPAIGN OF THE U.S.-MARCOS CLIQUE" (This release accuses the Philippine Government of psychological warfare in blaming the CCP for bombing atrocities.)
7. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 10/1/72, entitled: "OVERTHROW THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY" (This is a 13 page statement by the CCP concerning its reaction to and plans to counteract the Philippine Government's declaration of martial law.)
8. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 10/12/72, entitled: "DICTATOR MARCOS USES CON-CON TO REMAIN IN POWER AFTER 1973" (This declares that the Philippine Constitutional Convention is simply a method by which President MARCOS can retain control of the government.)

SF 100-26375
JES/pkv

Source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [REDACTED],
who is contacted daily (except weekends) by SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further
protect the identity of [REDACTED] a source of continuing
value who could possibly suffer financial loss and physical
harm were his cooperation with the FBI to become known.
Unauthorized disclosure of his identity could reasonably be
expected to cause damage to the national security.

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.

January 5, 1973

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-29-2011

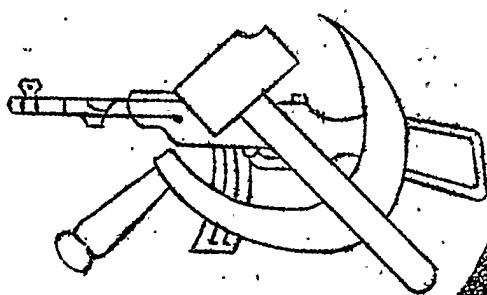
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

During December, 1972, a source made available five issues of the "English Edition" of "Ang Bayan", which is self-identified as published by the Communist Party of the Philippines. According to the source, these publications had been received by a revolutionary organization in the United States in envelopes which bore the postmark, "Greenhills Post Office, Rizal, Philippines". These publications were produced on legal-sized paper, and the first page of each is headed as follows:

ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO-LENINISMO-KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



Bayan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY II
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ON - INDEFINITE

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

According to the source, none of the envelopes in which these issues of "Ang Bayan" were received bore any return address except that in which the issue dated December 5, 1972 was received. Source noted that this envelope, which was postmarked December 14, 1972 at Greenhills Post Office, Rizal, Philippines, bore the printed return address:

"FILRITERS GUARANTY ASSURANCE CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 2566, MANILA"

The five mentioned issues of "Ang Bayan" are described as follows:

Special Release dated September 9, 1972 entitled: "NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY THWARTS ENEMY CAMPAIGN OF 'ENCIRCLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION' IN NORTHERN LUZON FROM NOVEMBER 1971 to MAY 1972". This is a four page publication with two sub-headings, "A Record of Significant Victories" and "Unity of the Army and the People - Guarantee of Victory". It states that "...the U.S.-Marcos clique had vainly hoped to destroy the guerrilla bases and guerrilla zones..." and that "For the first time in Northern Luzon, the U.S. imperialists employed American military personnel to participate in the campaign." The issue concludes with the statement: "Following firmly the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the broad masses of Red commanders and fighters are ever more determined to keep the Red flag flying and make more and greater contributions to the nationwide advance of the people's democratic revolution."

Special Release dated October 1, 1972 entitled: "OVERTHROW THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY". Source noted that the revolutionary organization which received these issues of "Ang Bayan" had previously received a copy of this Special Release, which consists of 13 legal-sized pages in small print and is a lengthy statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, setting forth its response to the proclamation of martial law by the Philippine Government.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The release declares that "This proclamation is in effect the formal declaration of civil war by the U.S.-Marcos Clique against the broad masses of the people. At the same time, it is in the final analysis the death sentence for its criminal authors because the people shall win in the end through revolutionary struggle." The last section of this statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, starting on page 10 of the "Ang Bayan" release dated October 1, 1972, discusses what that party plans to do to counteract the declaration of martial law and to overthrow the Philippine Government.

Special Release dated November 1, 1972 captioned: "MARCOS LAND REFORM--A BIG HOAX". This is a five page publication which begins with the statement: "The land reform touted by the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship as the 'cornerstone' of or chief pretext for its unjust and indefinite rule is a big hoax".

Special Release dated November 15, 1972 captioned: "REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT GAINS MOMENTUM IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP". This is a three page publication which starts with the statement: "The revolutionary propaganda movement against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship continues to gain momentum despite severe fascist restrictions". Elsewhere in this issue it is claimed that within a short period after the "revolutionary mass organizations" were forced to go underground by the imposition of martial law, and especially after the statement of the Communist Party of the Philippines on October 1, many revolutionary publications have been "effectively circulated". This issue of "Ang Bayan" lists some such publications and discusses other actions taken by various groups to protest the imposition of martial law in the Philippines. This issue closes with the following: "At present, cadres and activists in the propaganda front should exert more efforts to raise the level of propaganda work in terms of quality and quantity... Our success in this endeavor will help bring about the groundswell of popular protest and resistance that will wreck the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Special Release dated December 5, 1972 captioned: "THE 'NEW CONSTITUTION' IS A LICENSE OF THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO FURTHER OPPRESS AND EXPLOIT THE FILIPINO

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

PEOPLE" This is a 12 page publication which starts with the statement: "Taking full advantage of its martial rule, the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship has been able by armed force, bribery, and deceit to ram through the 1971-72 reactionary constitutional convention a 'new constitution' which endorses Proclamation No. 1081, allows the fascist dictator Marcos to remain in power for as long as he can beyond 1973 and perpetuates the vile interests of U.S. imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism." This publication discusses various articles of the new constitution, finding many faults and closes with the following slogans:

"Reject the Marcos constitution!
"Expose the sham plebiscite!
"Down with the martial rule of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship!
"Fight for national freedom and democracy!
"Carry forward the revolutionary armed struggle!
"Long live the Filipino people!
"Long live the Philippine revolution!"

This Special Release indicates at the end that it is a statement issued December 3, 1972 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington, D.C.

January 5, 1973

Title COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - PHILIPPINES

Reference Washington, D.C. memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: 1/5/73

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-26375) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES

Re San Francisco letter dated 11/10/72 and LHM of same date but datelined at Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, but datelined at Washington, D.C. to more fully protect the identity of . Also enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) xeroxed copies, each, of the following five publications of the CCP:

1. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 9/9/72 entitled: "NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY THWARTS ENEMY CAMPAIGN OF 'ENCIRCLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION' IN NORTHERN LUZON FROM NOVEMBER 1971 TO MAY 1972" (This consists of four pages).
2. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 10/1/72, entitled: "OVERTHROW THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY" (This is a 13 page statement by the Central

6 - Bureau (Encls. 60) (RM)
 (2 - Legat, Manila)
 (1 - 105-184369) (RU)
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④ - San Francisco
 (1 - 100-26375)
 (1 - 105-882) (Philippine Activities)
 (1 - 100-61281) (RU)
 (1 -)

JES/pkv (S-7)
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BP



ENCLOSURES SENT 1/5/73

*see attachments
for 100-26375*

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105-882-90
105-882-89

SF 100-26375
JES/pkv

Committee of the CPP concerning its reaction to and its plans to counteract the Philippine Government's declaration of marital law).

3. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 11/1/72 entitled: "MARCOS LAND REFORM--A BIG HOAX" (This consists of five pages).
4. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 11/15/72 entitled: "REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT GAINS MOMENTUM IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP" (This is a three page issue).
5. "Ang Bayan" Special Release dated 12/5/72 entitled: "THE 'NEW CONSTITUTION' IS A LICENSE OF THE U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP TO FURTHER OPPRESS AND EXPLOIT THE FILIPINO PEOPLE" (This is a 12 page statement of the Central Committee of the CPP issued 12/3/72 which discusses the new constitution developed by the Philippines Constitutional Convention and calls for its rejection by the Filipino people).

Source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] who is contacted daily (except weekends) by SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of [redacted], a source of continuing value who could possibly suffer financial loss and physical harm were his cooperation with the FBI to become known. Unauthorized disclosure of his identity could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

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San Francisco will continue to advise the Bureau of items which the RU may receive from captioned organization.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No.

Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-29-2011

February 23, 1973

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

During January, 1973, a source made available an issue of the "English Edition" of "Ang Bayan", which is self-identified as published by the Communist Party of the Philippines. According to the source, this publication had been received by a revolutionary organization in the United States in an envelope which was postmarked, "December 28, 1972 at Greenhills Post Office, Rizal, Philippines." This publication was produced on legal-sized paper, the first page being headed as follows:

ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO-LENINISMO-KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED
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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

According to the source, the envelope in which this issue of "Ang Bayan" was received bore the return address:

Philippine Underwriters Corporation
P.O. Box 2566
Manila

The mentioned issue of "Ang Bayan", dated December 26, 1972 is entitled: "The Party Enters Its Fifth Year Since Peestablishment" and opens with the following statement:

"The Communist Party of the Philippines has successfully undergone the test of four years of difficult revolutionary struggle since the Congress of Peestablishment on December 26, 1968. By keeping to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought, this revolutionary party of the proletariat has steadily grown and steeled itself in the crucible of armed revolution..."

The issue consists of five pages and presents its ideas under four sub-headings. The first, entitled: "The Party Develops The Marxist-Leninist Standpoint, Viewpoint and Method", discusses the study and propaganda policies of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and declares that:

"Among Party cadres and members, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung are disseminated, read and studied in order to shed light on the Philippine revolution and develop the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method..."

The next section of this issue of "Ang Bayan", under sub-heading, "The Party Maintains Its Political Leadership In The Revolutionary Struggle", declares that the CPP has "asserted its leadership" in the "revolution against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. It draws strength from the revolutionary armed struggle that it is indefatigably waging in the countryside and from the national united front that it is patiently developing..."

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

This section further states:

"The New People's Army is the Party's principal instrument for bringing together the proletariat and the peasantry, for carrying out the agrarian revolution, for building mass organizations in the countryside and for establishing local people's government in preparation for nationwide seizure of political power. It... has wiped out landlord despots, including incorrigible elements, and several thousands of enemy troops since 1969... But what is most fearsome to the enemy is that the Party has provided... the Revolutionary Guide for Land Reform in order to systematize, expand and intensify the agrarian revolution..."

The following two paragraphs, quoted from page 3 of this issue of "Ang Bayan", discuss the united front activities of the CPP:

"The Party is enthusiastically bringing together all democratic classes, groups and personages into a broad national united front against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. The most solid expression of this revolutionary united front is the establishment of local organs of political power in the countryside. The barrio revolutionary committees and barrio organizing committees being built in guerrilla base areas and guerrilla zones, respectively, serve as the basis for the development of the national united front and the people's democratic government. Having revolutionary foresight, the Party has seen fit to put these committees in their proper context by issuing the Guide for the Establishment of the People's Democratic Government.

In the cities, the Party is also actively striving to bring together a broad range of allies who look forward to a coalition government on a nationwide scale and who are at any rate contributing what they can to the revolutionary armed struggle in the countryside. Despite enemy assaults, the workers' revolutionary movement and the cultural revolution continue to advance. The many democratic mass organizations, especially those in factories, schools, communities and offices, have gone underground. But they continue to conduct mass work and effective propaganda against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. At the same time, so many mass activists who are in the black-list of the enemy have been integrated into the New People's Army."

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The last two sub-headings of this issue of "Ang Bayan" are entitled: "Party Members Are Drawn from the Ranks of the Revolutionary Masses" and "The Philippine Struggle Enjoys the Support of the World's Peoples".

Under the first of these two sub-headings, the statement is made that: "The Party has a broad mass character. Its cadres and members are tested revolutionaries... It has now a few thousands of Party members and candidate-members. But this number is still small in relation to the gigantic tasks at hand and ahead... As a matter of fact, most members of the Central Committee are tied down to regional work..."

Under the last sub-heading it is stated that: "The Communist Party of the Philippines is immensely supported by the great achievements of the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction... and the revolutionary unity of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other peoples of Asia against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism." However, no mention is made of any direct or specific support of the CPP from abroad.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington, D.C.

February 23, 1973

Title COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - PHILIPPINES

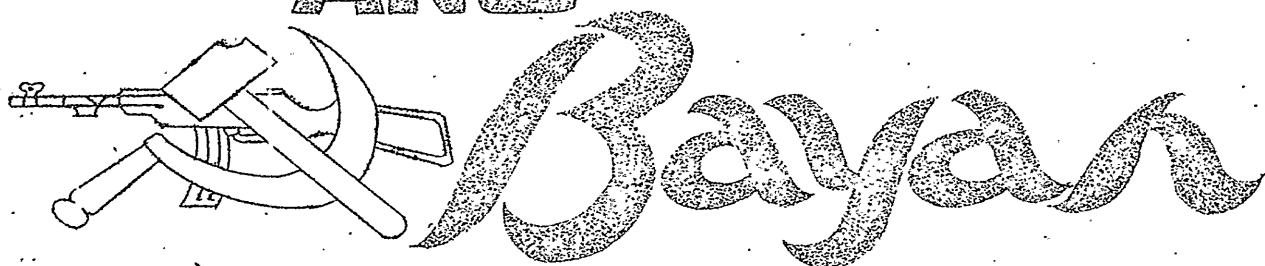
Reference Washington, D.C. memorandum dated
 and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

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ANG

PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO-LENINISMO-KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



Special Release

(English Edition)

December 26, 1972

THE PARTY ENTERS ITS FIFTH YEAR SINCE REESTABLISHMENT

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The Communist Party of the Philippines has successfully undergone the test of four years of difficult revolutionary struggle since the Congress of Reestablishment on December 26, 1968. By keeping to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, this revolutionary party of the proletariat has steadily grown and steelled itself in the crucible of armed revolution against armed counterrevolution.

The emergence of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship has only served to show the utter bankruptcy of imperialist and feudal rule and to underscore the fact that the Communist Party of the Philippines is the party that is most prepared and most capable to lead the broad masses of the Filipino people in the life-and-death struggle for national freedom and democracy.

As the Party enters its fifth year since its reestablishment, it has to fight ever more vigorously and ever more militantly against a fascist dictatorship that knows no bounds for its puppetry, brutality, corruption and mendacity. A new and higher level of revolutionary struggle has come about; conditions for waging armed revolution against the armed counterrevolution ~~is~~ more than ever excellent. The widespread criminal abuses of the fascist dictatorship have not cowed the people but have roused them to exert greater revolutionary efforts along the course charted by the Party and the proletariat.

The Party Develops the Marxist-Leninist Standpoint, Viewpoint and Method

The Communist Party of the Philippines is bound to outlast the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship because it is firmly founded on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Under the impact of the revolutionary movement resolutely led by the Party, the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship is bound to be swept away into the dustbin of history. This fascist dictatorship is a mere passing phase in the evil career of U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. On the other hand, the Party shall live on as the revolutionary leader in the national-democratic and socialist stages of the Philippine revolution.

The determination of the Filipino people to achieve national freedom and democracy is most concentrated in our Party which, acting as the most advanced detachment of the proletariat, constantly strives to apply the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the concrete practice of the Philippine revolution. Among Party cadres and members, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung are disseminated, read and studied in order to shed light on the Philippine revolution and develop the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method.

The scientific teachings of Marxism-Leninism are the reservoir of revolutionary strength for the Party and the people. As the Philippine revolutionary struggle intensifies, the persistent struggle of the Party against modern revisionism, purveyed by the Soviet social-imperialists and the Lava revisionist renegades, is serving well the cause of national freedom and democracy. The Party remains firm in striving to fulfill its central task of overthrowing the reactionary state and can more easily than before its reestablishment avoid the pitfalls of subjectivism, either in the form of dogmatism or empiricism.

The Central Committee has always taken the lead in the Party in giving a national form to Marxism-Leninism. It has issued comprehensive and concrete analyses of Philippine society and revolution. It has not allowed a single major national issue or problem pass without concrete analysis and without expression of a definite political stand. It has issued timely statements against the puppet and comprador-landlord U.S.-Marcos dictatorship, exposing its fascist character and defining the current tasks of the Party.

The plan to provide Party members and candidate-members with primary education on Marxist-Leninist principles and on the Philippine society and revolution is well fulfilled. The Central Committee and the regional committees are working hard to carry out the intermediate and advanced courses of study. In line with their Marxist-Leninist education, Party cadres and members at every level and in every unit of work sum up their work on a regular and timely basis. Criticism and self-criticism is carried out in order to rectify errors, improve the style of work and raise the level of work.

The Party Maintains Its Political Leadership in the Revolutionary Struggle

The Communist Party of the Philippines has asserted its leadership in the Philippine revolution by correctly setting and pursuing the general line of the people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. It draws strength from the revolutionary armed struggle that it is indefatigably waging in the countryside and from the national united front that it is patiently developing. Having a full grasp of the correct political programme, the Party can avoid major errors of policy, such as Right opportunism and "Left" opportunism, or rectify them when ever they occur.

The New People's Army is the Party's principal instrument for bringing together the proletariat and the peasantry, for carrying out the agrarian revolution, for building mass organizations in the countryside and for establishing local people's government in preparation for nationwide seizure of political power. It has been steeled by persevering revolutionary struggle against fascist counter-revolution. It has not only preserved itself against military "task forces", the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and now the declaration of martial rule and the advent of a full-fledged fascist dictatorship but has continued to advance and wipe out enemy forces in ever increasing numbers.

Party Members Are Drawn
from the Ranks of the Revolutionary Masses

The Party continues to draw its members and candidate-members from the ranks of Red fighters and activists in the mass organizations and localities. The Party has a broad mass character. Its cadres and members are tested revolutionaries with the capability of leading large numbers of masses. Furthermore, the Central Committee has during the last two years been quite successful in deploying cadres to all major regions of the country and in creating provisional and duly elected regional committees which have in turn created Party branches and groups in units of the New People's Army, localities and mass organizations.

Largely due to its correct ideological and political line, the Party has been able to develop its present organizational strength. It has now a few thousands of Party members and candidate-members. But this number is still small in relation to the gigantic tasks at hand and ahead. Many functions are still crying for more revolutionary cadres. As a matter of fact, most members of the Central Committee are tied down to regional work. Because of the infancy of the Party, violations of democratic centralism and sectarianism do occur at certain levels and in certain areas. However, these mistakes are being vigorously counteracted by the Central Committee.

Since last year's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, efforts have been intensified to develop the revolutionary underground on an extensive scale. Thus, upon the imposition of martial rule, the Party has been able to avoid the crushing blows of the enemy. It now functions as the core of a much-expanded underground. However, there is a continuing need to develop the underground and the system of communications between the Party center and the regions and within the regions. The enemy is hell-bent on employing its superior system of communications to its advantage and deliberately trying to cut-off one area from another. So far, we have been able to counteract his tactics and circumvent or penetrate his blockades. We are also determined to disrupt his system of communications.

Every unit of the Party and also every unit under Party leadership should strive for self-reliance. Also, the style of hard struggle and simple living should characterize all Party cadres and members while they exert all efforts to improve the people's livelihood by carrying out the agrarian revolution, the workers' strike movement and other like struggles. The Party should see to it that the people's democratic government and the people's army are supported not through contributions and taxation alone but also through productive activities.

The Philippine Revolutionary Struggle
Enjoys the Support of the World's Peoples

The revolutionary struggle led by the Communist Party of the Philippines is immensely supported by the great achievements of the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the victorious advance of the Indochinese people against U.S. imperialism, the revolutionary struggles of all other Southeast Asian peoples and the revolutionary unity of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other peoples of Asia against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The revolutionary struggles of the Palestinian and Arab people against the two superpowers; of the African peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination; of the Latin-American peoples against U.S. imperialism; of the Eastern European peoples against Soviet social-imperialism; of middle-sized and small countries against big-power chauvinism and nuclear blackmail; and of all working people in capitalist countries also constitute powerful support to the Philippine revolution.

The revolutionary struggles and victories of the peoples of the world have drastically weakened the imperialist countries to the core and lessened the area for unhindered imperialist exploitation and oppression. U.S. imperialism is increasingly finding itself hemmed in and in contradiction even with its own capitalist kindred, like Japan, Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Suffering serious setbacks all over the world, U.S. imperialism is increasingly unable to cover up its deep-seated contradictions with the American proletariat and people. The revolutionary mass movement in the United States is steadily gaining ground.

Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations the world over are increasing in number and raising their fighting prowess. They serve as the guarantee for the advance of the world proletarian revolution. They lead the peoples of various countries in a resolute struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

The Communist Party of the Philippines is determined to lead the Philippine revolution from victory to victory. It is exerting all efforts to arouse and mobilize the Filipino people, achieve the people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism and its local running dogs and fulfill its share in the liberation of mankind from the scourge of imperialism.

Long live the Communist Party of the Philippines!

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Unite to overthrow the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship!

Fight for national freedom and democracy!

Expand and intensify the revolutionary armed struggle!

Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!

Down with U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism!

Long live the Philippine revolution!

Long live the Filipino people!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES

December 26, 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

DATE: 2/23/73

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-26375) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE PHILIPPINES (CPP)
IS - PHILIPPINES
OO: Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-29-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JW

Re San Francisco letters dated 11/10/72 and
1/5/73, with LHMs of same dates but datelined
at Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an
LHM dated and captioned as above, but datelined at
Washington, D.C. to more fully protect the identity of
[redacted] Also enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10)
xeroxed copies of the following publication of
the CCP:

b7D

"Ang Bayan" special release dated 12/26/72,
entitled: "The Party Enters Its Fifth Year
Since Reestablishment" (consisting of five
legal-sized pages).

Legat, Manila is advised there is no objection
to disseminating a copy of referenced LHMs or of enclosed
LHM, to [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] The LHMs being datelined at Washington,
D.C. and classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ should sufficiently protect
the identity of the source.

- 6 - Bureau (Encls. 20) (RM)
 - (2 - Legat, Manila) (105-88)
 - (1 - 105-184369) (RU)
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - ④ - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-26375) ✓
 - ① - 105-882) (Philippine Activities)
 - (1 - 100-61281) (RU)
 - (1 - [redacted])
- JES/pkv (S-7)
(10)

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APR 1 1973
IND
FILE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-882-92

SF 100-26375
JES/pkv

Source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted]
who is contacted daily (except weekends) by SA JAMES E. SHEPPIFF.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further
protect the identity of [redacted] a source of continuing
value who could possibly suffer financial loss and physical
harm were his cooperation with the FBI to become known.
Unauthorized disclosure of his identity could reasonably be
expected to cause damage to the national security.

b7D

San Francisco will continue to advise the Bureau of
items which the PU may receive from captioned organization.

Bureau is considered origin in captioned matter
since the CPP is located abroad in the Philippines.

"I WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THIS
"UNCONSCIONABLE MOCKERY!" - 1 -

(SENATOR NINOY AQUINO's statement before the
Court Martial - Military Commission No. 2 -
at the opening day of his trial, August 27,
1973, at Borromeo Hall, Fort Bonifacio).



Photo of Ninoy - thin and emaciated -
taken at the trial, with wife and counsel.

For the last eleven months, I have been separated from my wife and my children, deprived of freedom and my basic liberties. For the last six months I have been in almost complete solitary confinement. I have suffered terrible loneliness and endured many indignities. I have had a lot of time to think and pray, and my desolation has purged me of all hatred, bitterness, and rancor.

I have tried very hard to understand Mr. Marcos' decision to rule this Republic by martial rule. I have placed myself in his shoes giving him every benefit of the doubt. I must confess, I cannot find any justification whatever for his dictatorship.

That despots should resort to the old device of bogus plots and fake conspiracies to convict their opponents is as old as recorded history.

Coercion, violence, human degradation, the total suppression of civil liberties, censorship of the mass media, the wholesale disparagement of politics and political processes, the imprisonment and execution of political enemies, abolition of Congress, and the rule by decree have been resorted to by dictators on the pretext that such measures are necessary "to destroy a powerful enemy that threatens the people."

But, as in all cases, if I may borrow the words of Skigalev in Dostoevsky's The Possessed, "starting from unlimited power ends in unlimited despotism."

Mr. Marcos is not the first man to impose a one-man rule in the history of the world. He has many predecessors and many models to imitate and surpass, from Herod to Stalin, from Mussolini to Hitler.

105-882-93

Mr. Marcos has grabbed almost unlimited power because he claims the democratic methods bequeathed to us by our heroes and Founding Fathers have become ineffective. He has embarked on the ambitious program of fashioning a New Society where the people must be held together with military discipline and led as if they were a bunch of sheep, too stupid and too blind to be allowed to proceed in the direction of their own choice.

I take it as an article of faith, that truth will not come to light in the governance of public affairs without a free press and a free market of ideas. It is my belief that martial rule can only cripple the Filipino - his lofty spirit, his initiative and originality, his moral courage and mental energy, his genius and industry - all the forces that make a nation great and strong. At best, martial rule can only bring about collective mediocrity.

To arrest a man and imprison him in some army camp unless he submits to a life in which he receives no choice of his goals; to close every door to him but one, no matter how great the promise upon which it opens, or how noble and benevolent the motives of those who planned it, is to sin against the truth that he is a man, a being with life of his own to live.

Some leaders take the people as fools lacking moral and intellectual resources with which to face their responsibilities as free men, preferring security to the abstract notions of freedom and liberty.

I cannot share such view. I have faith in the Filipino. I believe that with all the resources at his disposal and given the facts and the truth, the Filipino can resolve any difficulty and achieve his vision of a good and just society.

I believe that the Filipino will respond to the call to greatness not by coercion but by persuasion, not by intimidation but through the ways of freedom.

All that I hold sacred, the inherent dignity and worth of every human being, his freedom of thought and speech and press, his liberty to choose without fear or pressure the public officials of his own choice, and the great principles of democracy handed down to us by our forebears have all been set aside for the convenience of one man's continued stay in power.

I understand my lawyers have stated before the Supreme Court why a Military Tribunal cannot assume jurisdiction over criminal cases against civilians in times of peace. The whole civilized world recoils at the thought of civilians being dragged before military courts and tried as ordinary criminals.

But there is something that transcends all other considerations, something that is unique in the case against me. Two years ago, on August 24, 1971 - three days after the horrible massacre in Plaza Miranda - I was accused and pronounced guilty of the same charges by the President himself, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He could have ordered the charges against me filed with the civil courts since 1971 but he did not. He waited for his own brand of martial law and ordered the creation of military tribunals. With due respect to all of you, how can this Military Commission reverse the President? Even if you want to because of your sense of justice, nonetheless under Presidential Decree No. 39, the President has the power in any case to charge or reverse your decision.

Sirs, I know you to be honorable men. But the one unalterable fact is that you are the subordinates of the President. You may decide to preserve my life, but he can choose to send me to death. Some people suggest that I beg for mercy. But this I cannot in conscience do. I would rather die on my feet with honor, than live on bended knees in shame.

My friends and relatives have been harassed. Some have been detained. The witnesses I intend to call are all afraid. I want to save all from further agony.

I have therefore decided not to participate in those proceedings: first, because this ritual is an unconscionable mockery; and second, because every part of my being - my heart and mind and soul - yes, every part of my being is against any form of dictatorship. I agree we must have public order and national discipline, if the country is to move forward. But peace and order without freedom is nothing more than slavery. Discipline without justice is merely another name for oppression. I believe we can have lasting peace and prosperity only if we build a social order based on freedom and justice. My non-participation is therefore an act of protest against the structures of injustice that brought us here. It is also an act of faith in the ultimate victory of right over wrong, of good over evil. In all humility, I say it is a rare privilege to share with the Motherland her bondage, her anguish, her every pain and suffering.

Mother Philippines once again has been led back to her dark dungeon in chains. Her sons and daughters lie prostrate and defenseless, ruled by decrees and governed once more by the hated law of the mighty - namely, that "might makes right."

Mr. President, Honorable Members of this Commission, I fully realize the consequences of my decision. You have your duties to perform, I have my sad fate to meet.

I have chosen to follow my conscience and accept the tyrant's verdict.

May God have mercy on all of us!

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/28/73

LEGAT, MANILA (105-26) (P)

O
PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
IS - PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE ACTIVITIES
105-8824 (3156)

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are six copies of a leaflet headed "I Will Not Participate in This Unconscionable Mockery!"

ADMINISTRATIVE

At the heart of the anti-Marcos movement in the Philippines is former Senator BENIGNO S. AQUINO, JR., a leading member of the Liberal Party who was expected to run for President had elections been held this year. He has been imprisoned since the night of 9/22/72, when martial law was declared. Only in August, 1973, were a series of charges including capital crimes presented. They included possession of firearms, murder and subversion. On 8/27/73, AQUINO appeared and made the statement set forth in the enclosure. The result was confusion and frustration on the Government side. The case was first postponed and then President MARCOS appointed an "impartial" five-man committee to reinvestigate the charges. The Department of Justice would like to see the trial taken from the Military Tribunal and placed in a civilian court.

The enclosure was provided on 9/13/73, by [redacted] (protect) [redacted] He said opponents of the Government have been reproducing AQUINO's remarks in great quantities. Someone tried to float some over Manila attached to balloons as the Chinese Nationalists send propaganda over the Mainland; however, the balloons broke up in a thunderstorm and spilled pamphlets into the rice paddies north of the city.

[redacted] said the AQUINO remarks had created a sensation in Manila.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
(1 - Los Angeles) (Info)
(1 - New York) (Info)
(1 - San Francisco) (Info)
1 - Manila
RJG-nme
(7)

SEARCHED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]

OCT 23 9 46 AM '73

[redacted] 105-882-94

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MAN 105-26

The enclosure is being submitted to the offices where anti-MARCOS activities have been heaviest for information.

Legat following.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 45

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